THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 59. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude.
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions of the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the decline or change of life ☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether

EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

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My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;
OR TO
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and the City of Frankfort Annexed to Prussia—Count Bismark Proposes to Incorporate Schleswig-Holstein—Saxony Surrenders a Fortress, and the Prussians Forbid Saxon Meetings, Etc.

PRUSSIA.

A General Annexation Bill Passed and Wholesale Absorption of Territory.

BERLIN, September 7—Evening.—The bill which was recently submitted to the Prussian Legislature, having for its object the annexation of the territories of the late kingdom of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Nassau, and the late Free City of Frankfort, has been passed in the Chamber of Deputies. The Prussian Constitution will go into effect in each instance, in the above-named places, on the first day of October next (1867) year.

The Danish Duchies.

Count Bismark has prepared, and is to submit a bill for the annexation to the kingdom of Prussia of Schleswig-Holstein, save a district of Holstein, which he proposes to incorporate with the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, lying, as it does, close to the principality of Lubeck, or Eutin, which forms the second portion of the three divisions which go to make up the Oldenburg Duchy.

SAXONY.

Cession of an Important Fortress to Prussia.

BERLIN, September 7—Evening.—The Government of Saxony, in its negotiations for peace with Prussia, has agreed to give up to that kingdom the fortress of Konigstein—a place of historic interest, and formerly of vast importance to the rulers of Saxony.

The fortress of Konigstein is situated about seventeen miles southeast of Dresden, on the river Elbe. It is built on a huge rock, standing four hundred and fifty feet high, so that the fortress, towering at such an altitude, and affording a most extended range of observation on every side, is one of the few in Europe which has never been taken in war. During war, or in times of internal commotion in Dresden, the royal treasures of Saxony have always been deposited in the Konigstein fortress.

Prussian Rule During the State of Siege.

DRESDEN, September 7—P. M.—The Prussian Governor of Saxony has prohibited the holding of public meetings throughout the kingdom during the state of siege under which it is situated.

ENGLAND.

Matrimonial Gossip from Court.

LONDON, September 7—P. M.—The *Times* of to-day editorially denies the report, which had obtained some currency, of a projected matrimonial alliance between the King of Greece and the Princess Louise, of England.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, September 7—P. M.—The money market is unchanged. Consols closed at 89¼ for money.

The market for American securities is weaker. The quotations at the close of business to-day were:—United States 5-20s, 72½; Erie Railway shares, 45; Illinois Central shares, 78¼.

LIVERPOOL, September 7—Evening.—The cotton market is steady, and without change in prices. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Middling uplands is quoted at 13d.

The breadstuffs market is active and higher. Flour firm. Wheat has advanced 4d. ℔ quarter. Mixed Western is quoted at 27s.

The provisions market is generally quiet, and without material change.

The tallow market is firmer.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

Fourth Day's Session.

TROY, September 7.—In the Fenian Congress to-day General Sweeney made a somewhat lengthy statement of the military resources and requirements of the organization. He claimed that he first of all gave it a military character, which, in his opinion, it should continue to have. Mistakes had been made, but experience has been gained, and he was compelled to disgrace two members of his staff for cowardice before the enemy, but in the main he had been fortunate in the selection of his subordinates.

The General's remarks were listened to with the greatest attention, and received the warm commendation of many delegates who before had been hostile to him. The General's accounts have been under investigation by a committee to-day, and I am able to state that they have been approved. The Committee find vouchers for every dollar expended. Sweeney has vindicated himself fully before the Congress, and will be continued in his present position beyond a doubt. His enemies concede this, and all danger of a rupture in the Brotherhood is thus avoided. The report of W. Dunn, Financial Secretary, has also been approved.

During the session this afternoon, a resolution was introduced, returning thanks to General Banks and Congress for their expressions in reference to the Neutrality laws. This excited a lively discussion, during which Andy Johnson and Seward were severely denounced. At one time there was great excitement in the hall, so much so as to attract the attention of citizens in the streets. There is a rumor to the effect that the Boston delegation has gone home, for what reason rumor does not say. There is no doubt whatever but that both Sweeney and Roberts are making efforts to preserve and promote the organization. If any other result is reached, the blame must rest with the few destructives in the Congress. The following memorandum, which purports to be and undoubtedly is a synopsis of Sweeney's report was picked up on the floor of a hotel here.

There is internal and other evidence of its authority. Money required at Pittsburg Convention, $45,000; arms purchased, 10,000; ammunition, 200,000 rounds. All the money subscribed by Senate wing up to time of attack on Canada, $103,000; amount promised, $170,000; men reported for duty at time of call at Malone, 1100. No one in the organization is holding positions worth mentioning. He believes that more than 3000 men could be got together anywhere without the excitement of victory.

This Congress represents about 80 circles, numbering 6000 members, which will supply about one fighting man to every 12 of their number, and will not contribute more than about $30,000 for revolutionary purposes.

—An epidemic has appeared in Vienna, causing painful swellings on the faces of men who have used a new shaving-paste, which had been highly recommended as a "clean shave," by Barber Johann Gautier. His paste rendered unnecessary the use of the razor. The paste was found to consist mostly of arsenic. Of course, it was confiscated, and the aspiring barber subjected to legal penalties.

—There is a house of entertainment at Kensal Green, London, which seeks to attract customers by describing itself cannibalistically as "The Cemetery Eating-house."

POLITICAL.

New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

SYRACUSE, September 7—The following was issued to-night:—

Convention of Soldiers and Sailors who served in the war, and who are opposed to the Presidential policy as enforced through his Philadelphia Convention—Comrades:—We invite you to assemble in Mass Convention on the 20th day of September instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., in the city of Syracuse. We desire to concentrate our efforts to continue in power that Union party which, under the leadership of the late lamented President, promulgated the emancipation proclamation, which supported the gallant and lamented Wadsworth for Governor, while we were in the field; which demands from the South entire submission and loyalty to the Union, the amended Constitution, and the laws enacted by Congress, and which are apt and appropriate to render effectual the defense of the freedmen in equal protection of their persons, property, and rights. That party in hour of peril was the party of the war, and which we are not willing to see absorbed in the anti-war party under the pressure of Presidential policy and dictation.

Major-General FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.
Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH HOWLAND, State Treasurer.
Brevet Major-General JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Attorney-General.
Brevet Major-General H. A. BARNUM, Inspector of State Prisons.
Brig.-Gen. P. H. JONES, Clerk of the Court of Appeals.
Brig.-Gen. WM. IRVINE, Adjutant-General (late Colonel 10th N. Y. Cavalry).

Please collect signatures of soldiers and sailors, with their respective rank and commands, who will sign this call, and forward to Major-General F. C. Barlow, Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y., before September 10, 1866.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

VERMONT.

The following is the total vote by counties for Governor:—

Addison	907	44	Orange	1080	474
Caledonia	160	..	Washington	145	50
Orleans	266	50	Windsor	2510	893
Rutland	2498	878	Windham	304	231
Chittenden	2092	787	Total	10,435	3 540
Franklin	202	125			
Lamoille	273	58			

The vote in the Third Congressional District stood as follows:—

	Rep. Hoyt	Rep. Baxter	Dem. Brigham	Scat'g
Chittenden	1339	1754	949	208
Orleans	..	440 maj	..	..
Lamoille	523	1072	415	128
Franklin	1281	1561	971	..
Grand Isle	125	241	161	31
Essex	67	16	48	..
Total, thus far	3835	5084	2544	367

The Burlington *Times* gives the names of 70 elected Representatives, of whom 68 are Republicans and 2 Democrats; but the seat of one of the latter is contested. Last year the same towns elected 66 Republicans and 4 Democrats.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

At the municipal election which took place in Wilmington (Del.) on Tuesday last, the Republicans achieved a signal triumph, having carried every ward and elected every candidate. The victory is the more glorious, as the Republicans went into the contest without organization or concert of action, while their opponents were completely marshalled and brought out their entire strength. The whole number of votes cast for Mayor was 2369 (against 1415 in 1865); of whom the Republicans polled 1322, and the Democrats 1041. Republican majority, 281. The Union men hope that with a more thorough organization, they will give such a majority at the State election in November, as will secure the election of the Republican State ticket.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Letters from Dr. S. H. Tyng and Captain John L. Worden Endorsing the Call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland.

LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. TYNG.

St. George's Rectory, September 6, 1866—General Charles G. Halpine.—My Dear Sir:—My home engagements and personal infirmities render it impossible for me to give the time or effort which would be involved in the journey and duty you propose. I should be glad to give you a different reply, if it were in my power. I have read with great delight Mr. Beecher's unanswerable letter, and desire to thank him for the fidelity and power with which he has accomplished so good a work. I shall honor the soldiers and sailors of the nation if they give their cordial and united support to the sound and healthful principles which he proclaims and sustains. It will be a glorious result if the people of the land unite with them in the universal determination, that union, liberty, and generous interpretation and action shall end all the controversies of the day in which we live, in the immediate and complete reconstruction and combined establishment of our whole nation as one harmonious and prosperous people.

That a conquering army should desire this seems but accordant with the spirit of a generous victor. That they should assemble in peaceful fellowship to avow and to promote it, is but exercising their rights as citizens and fulfilling their obligations as intelligent leaders of their fellow-men; and that ministers of a religion of peace and good-will should sustain and encourage a purpose and movement so honorable to the nation, would appear to be the plainest dictate of duty in the position which they sustain and relations to the people among whom they dwell.

I cannot refuse, therefore, to approve and endorse the meeting which is proposed, or the platform on which it avows itself to stand. Your friend and servant, with much regard,

STEPHEN H. TYNG.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN WORDEN, UNITED STATES NAVY.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "PENSACOLA," NEW YORK HARBOR, September 6, 1866.—My Dear General:—I am in receipt of your kind invitation of the 4th instant, to participate in the Convention of officers, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, "to approve the present plans of reconstruction, and the President's policy generally. Be assured, General, the policy of sustaining the Administration meets my hearty approval, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than uniting with my old companions in arms in this effort; but as my ship will sail in a few days to join the South Pacific Squadron, I will not be in the United States when the Convention assembles. During the Rebellion my whole heart and soul were enlisted in the effort towards its suppression, and now that it is suppressed, I feel it a pleasant duty to extend to our repentant Southern brethren the right hand of fellowship. Generous magnanimity towards a fallen foe is characteristic of brave men, and this principle is eminently shown in the sentiments so warmly and frequently expressed lately by the brave men who participated in subduing the Rebellion.

Trusting that the Convention, by its wisdom, moderation, and patriotism, may strengthen the hands of the Government in its efforts towards reconstruction and conciliation, and meet the views and support of all patriotic citizens, especially those who served in the army and navy during the Rebellion, I remain, very truly, yours,

JOHN L. WORDEN, Captain U. S. N.

Major-General Charles K. Graham.

MEXICO.

Maximilian Packing Up—Official Information Fixes His Departure at an Early Day, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, September 7.—The statement current here that Maximilian had abdicated the throne of Mexico, is only one of those rumors which usually precede approaching realization of important public events. I have very high Government authority for stating that the rumor is in no wise true, though it is known officially here that Maximilian some weeks since had packed up his effects for the departure, access to the palace having been denied for several days, while this was being done. It is also believed that the French authorities absolutely refused to permit his final departure from the country at that time. The so-called Emperor will, however, leave Mexico at an early day, but not abdicating, as is stated, in favor of Prince Napoleon. President Juarez has not yet arrived at Matamoras, though he will soon be in that city.

Rumored Abdication of Maximilian.

NEW ORLEANS, September 7.—A private letter received here to-day from Monterey says that Maximilian abdicated in favor of Prince Napoleon on the 10th ult.

THE INDIANS.

Further Depredations and Murders by the Indians—Fifty or Sixty Men Killed—Only Two Tribes Friendly—A Body of Troops Driven Back—An Escort Furnished by General Hancock.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, September 4.—A report received direct from Fort Laramie states that the Indians on the road in the vicinity of that post have commenced depredations again. Within two or three days of the time he left, some fifty or sixty men had been killed, and a large amount of property stolen and destroyed. He also reports that the only two tribes on the road who are supposed to be friendly are the Pawnees and a band of the Cheyennes. In the engagements the troops at Fort Laramie had with the savages, the former were obliged to beat a hasty retreat back to the garrison, losing some forty men. On the Smoky Hill they have stopped the stages, and given them seven days to take all their stock off the road. General Hancock has furnished Major-General Cloud with an escort to visit the Pawnees and Omahas for indemnity.

THE CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

An Official Report.

An exceedingly long history of the Russian assassin Korokozoff and his associates, published by the *Northern Post* of St. Petersburg, and given in English by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, contains some curious particulars. The revolutionary society which was started in the year of the last Great Exhibition of London, and which adopted for its title "Land and Liberty," determined, after the failure of the Polish insurrection and the proved impossibility of gaining any appreciable amount of Russian sympathy for the Poles, to change its name, and styled itself "The Organization." An adjunct to this association, entrusted with purely executive functions, was appropriately enough called "Hell;" and its members were charged with the duty of punishing those members of the larger society who hesitated to commit theft, murder, and other crimes declared necessary by the chiefs of the organization. "In case of necessity, theft, murder, and embezzlement of property were expressly enjoined for enlarging the funds." The association counted especially upon the assistance of "members of the University and other literary people;" and its exactions were seconded by "the pernicious principles disseminated by the professors in the various public institutions."

The report avers that the following was the programme of the association:—

"The peasants were to be told that all landed property was theirs, and that the noblemen and the Government generally were their natural enemies. Elementary schools and small industrial associations (on the same model as those so frequent in Russia) were to be established, in order to graft socialistic doctrines upon the pupils and members, and through them the people generally. For the same purpose libraries were to be opened and lectures gratis to be given in provincial towns, the whole organization to be dependent upon the directions of the Central Society at Moscow. Above all, the village teachers were to be gained over, and a special agitation was to be kept up along the banks of the Volga, through the facilities offered by the numerous steamers on that river. The requisite pecuniary means were to be supplied by the members and voluntary contributions to be collected among the public, under the pretext of charity.

"There were two factions in the society, one of which proposed to pave the way for revolution by the gradual spread of socialistic principles. The other, more impatient, advocated immediate revolution, and sooner or later intended to resort to the extreme measure of murdering the Czar. Among the latter was Korokozoff, who offered to execute the terrible crime at once. The idea of having recourse to extremes was first mooted at the time of Korokozoff's cousin, a principal leader in the socialistic circles of Moscow, returning from a journey to St. Petersburg to his usual residence. While at St. Petersburg he had made the acquaintance of a person of extreme revolutionary views, who had been abroad in 1865, and had just come back from Switzerland. Korokozoff's cousin no sooner got home than he informed his political friends of the existence of a Central European Revolutionary Committee, which had its seat abroad, and which, he added, was willing to aid the action of the society by supplying it with arms, etc. He also said that murder of sovereigns figured among the recognized tactics of the Central Committee, and that he proposed to form an inner circle to promote the realization of that particular theory in Russia."

THE BOOK TRADE SALE IN NEW YORK.

Second Day.

The second day of the book trade sale opened this morning with the valuable invoice of Ticknor & Fields, followed by that of J. W. Bouton, of this city; Roberts Brothers, and Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. During the afternoon and evening the contributions of W. J. Widdleton and Oliver S. Felt, of New York; W. W. Harding, of Philadelphia, will be sold. After the close of our report yesterday, the invoices of James Redpath, Boston; T. Ellwood Zell, Philadelphia; Eyre & Spottiswoode, and James Somerville, New York; and Davis, Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, were sold.

At the sale to-day the attendance was large and the bidding spirited. The invoice of Ticknor & Fields, including many excellent books, sold well. Brown's "Spare Hours" brought $1·20; Gail Hamilton's works, $1·25 a volume; fourteen volumes of Hawthorne's works brought $1 a volume; twenty volumes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," $1·20 a volume; Longfellow's "Wayside Inn," illustrated, $2·50; Tennyson's "Poetical Works," one volume, illustrated, $5·25; Tennyson's "Idyl's of the King," illustrated, $3; Agassiz's Geological Sketches, illustrated, $1·35; Arnold's Poems, $1·10; Swinburne's Queen Mother and Rosamond, $1.—*N. Y. Evening Post, last evening.*

—An enterprising artist in London announces that he has painted a picture of the riots in Hyde Park, which will shortly be on view at the Pantheon.

THIRD EDITION

THE DELEGATES GO DOWN THE RIVER.

This morning, at half-past ten o'clock, by invitation of the Union League, a large party, composed of the delegates to the Southern Unionists' Convention, and the leading citizens of Philadelphia, embarked on board the steamer *John A. Warner*, for an excursion down the Delaware to the iron-clad depot, at League Island. In our next edition we shall give a detailed report of the affair, including the speeches of Mayor McMichael, and Governor Hamilton.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

A Johnson Candidate Defines his Position—The Non-Payment of Bounties to Maryland Soldiers.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, September 8, 1866.

Hon. Charles E. Phelps, the nominee of the conservatives for the Third Congressional District, made a long speech last night to a large meeting of his constituents, accepting the nomination. He goes flat-footed on the Johnson platform. Half his audience were old Democrats and former Secessionists, office-seekers and office-holders. He failed to explain his contradictory course and votes in Congress.

Much excitement exists here now about the Comptroller refusing to pay just dues, bounties, etc., to Maryland soldiers, when their claims are legally authenticated and money in the State Treasury to pay them.

From Vermont.

BRATTLEBORO, Vermont, September 7.—The Fair closed this afternoon. There were several interesting races, the most important of which were run by the stallion Ethan Allen and the mare Fearless, for the Society's purse of $500, which was won by Ethan Allen in two straight heats. Time, 2·58 and 2·39. Governor Burnside, of Rhode Island, and General Devens, of Massachusetts, were on the Judge's stand during the afternoon, and in response to the loud calls of the crowd made brief speeches. Fifty thousand persons have visited the Fair.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—Another small expedition to aid the Liberals in Mexico is said to have sailed last night.

The transcript of the appeal in the Puebla case, about to be sent to the United States Supreme Court, contains nearly one thousand pages of legal cap.

Japan tea sold recently at 80 cents per pound.

There is no material change in mining stocks. Crown Point, $880; Chollar Potosi, $136; Ophir, $205; Yellow Jacket, $770; Gould and Curry, $710. Legal-tenders, 71½.

From New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., September 8.—The Common Council of this city last night adopted resolutions inviting the delegation of Southern Unionists now in Philadelphia, who intend to visit certain Northern cities, to visit New Brunswick, and instructing the Mayor to receive, welcome, and care for said delegates in the name of the city during their sojourn, as a mark of love, honor, and esteem for the true Union men of the South.

Narrow Escape of General Steele and Staff in Idaho.

ST. LOUIS, September 7.—Advices from Western Idaho say that General Steele and escort narrowly escaped capture by Indians recently. The party lost forty-seven mules.

From Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 7.—Thomas A. Gardiner, a fireman on the Bristol Railroad, was fatally injured this evening by falling from a locomotive which he was oiling while running around a curve. He belonged to New Bedford.

National Debts.

Statistical tables just published by the British Government give the subjoined list of the principal nation debts, with the date to which each is made up, and the amount per head of each nation's indebtedness:—

	Year.	*Total debt.*	*Per head of population.*		
Great Britain	1865	£808 289,398	£27	16	0
United States	1865	558,873 546	17	15	5
France	1864	539 088,965	14	7	2
Russia	1861	203,609,644	3	11	1
Austria	1864	247,094 474	6	14	10
Italy	1864	176 225,089	7	19	5
Spain	1865	168,927,471	10	4	6
Holland	1864	84,602,408	23	1	4
Turkey	1864	49,500,000	1	8	0
Prussia	1864	41 651,707	2	3	3
Portugal	1864	41,651,440	9	11	6
Belgium	1864	25,344,016	5	6	0
Brazil	1861	22,928,716	2	5	9
Denmark	1863	10,170 159	4	0	0
Greece	1863	10,707,364	9	15	3
Peru	1862	3 857,648	2	14	10
Chili	1865	2,933,405	1	15	0

A Contrast.—The banquet to President Johnson was given by one hundred and forty-two gentlemen, and cost $20,643·65, an average of $145·38 each. The items are as follows:—

L. Delmonico	$11 000 00
Fifth Avenue Hotel	671·00
Building platform on Fifth avenue	80·00
R. Grant, Calcium lights	90 00
F. C. Kempton, badges, etc.	227·00
Edward Van Ranst, carriages	1,090·00
Printing circulars and cards	121 92
Dodworth's Band, for serenade	300 00
Band music for 24 regiments	6,698·00
Sundries	370 73
Total	$20,643 65

This includes nearly $7000 for music, and about $1000 for carriages. The entertainment was every way excellent and highly creditable to all concerned. Contrast it with the expense of a civic "ovation," managed by the experts who took care of Japanese Tommy. They would easily have made the expenditure $100,000, and all the "ring" and the "ring's" abundant following would have been kept in gloves and laces for a year. We will not compare the guests that gathered to this feast with those that would have surrounded the President, had a municipal flavor been imparted to it. The illustration has this value:—We learn that private individuals can entertain a President better and cheaper than the City Government can, and the taxpayers will not cease to be grateful to the one hundred and forty-two for doing their work so handsomely, and with no danger of providing for it in the next tax levy.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

—One hundred and sixty different kinds of rifles are now on trial in the French camp at Chalons.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, September 8, 1866.

There was more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were firmer.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. 300 shares of Reading sold at 57¼@57½, the latter rate an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 33@33½, an advance of ½; Philadelphia and Erie at 33½, an advance of ¼; and Lehigh Valley at 65, no change; 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 60 for Norristown; 40 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 45½ for Northern Central.

In Government bonds there was less doing. New 5-20s sold at 108¾, a slight advance; old do. at 111¼, a decline of ¼; 7·30s at 105¾@106⅛ for June and August, and 10-40s at 98¼, a slight decline. City loans were in fair demand, with sales of the new issue at 99½.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 63. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 46½ for Fifth and Sixth; 21¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 53½ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 18½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 96½ was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 55 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 55 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 67 for City; 42 for Consolidation; 55¼ for Commonwealth; 66½ for Corn Exchange; 64¾ for Union; and 123 for Central.

Canal shares were unsettled. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 36¼@36⅜, an advance of ¼; Lehigh Navigation at 59¼, a decline of ½; and Morris Canal at 85, no change. 120 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 28¾ for Schuylkill Navigation common; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; 56½ for Delaware Division; and 67½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146¼; 11 A. M., 146⅞; 12 M., 147¼; 1 P. M., 146⅞.

—The late management of the National Bank of the Republic, Nos. 809 and 811 Chesnut street, having relinquished their entire control and interest in that institution, the business thereof is now being conducted under the following entirely new management:—Directors—Joseph T. Baily, Esq., Edward B. Orne, Esq., Nathan Hilles, Esq., William Ervun, Esq., Osgood Welsh, Esq., B. Rowland, Jr., Esq., and William H. Rhawn, Esq. The last named gentleman is the President, and J. P. Mumford, Esq., Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 US 5-20s 65coup	108¾	100 sh Reading R R.	57¼
$500 U S 7-30s Aug	106¼	100 sh do.5s wn int	57½
$1000 do	106	300 sh do ls s60wn	57
$500 do..July..	105¾	100 sh do s30wn..	57¼
$500 U S 10-40s coup	98¼	100 sh do	57½
$200 City 6s new	99¼	100 sh do	57·31
$2000 do	99¼	100 sh do....b10	57·31
$10000 do	99¼	500 sh do...lots.	57·31
$1500 do	99½	100 sh do..b5int..	57⅝
$100 do.....mun	99½	200 sh do	57⅝
$3000 C & A 6s 83..	92	200 sh do..s60.	57 3-16
$2000 Tremont 7s	85	100 sh do	57·31
200 sh Maple Sh	2⅜	500 sh do. lots s10.	57⅝
100 sh Sch Nav....b5	36¼	100 sh Cata pf	33½
41 sh Leh Nav..lots	59¼	100 sh do....s60..	33¼
75 sh Pa R......lots	57¼	300 sh do....lots.	33½
100 sh Ph & E	33½	100 sh do.......b5	33½
100 sh do.......b5	33¾	100 sh do.........c	33¼
100 sh Feed Dam	¾	100 sh do.........c	33½
8 sh 10th & 11th	63		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold			146⅞	147¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s			138	..
Compound Interest Notes:—				
" "	June,	1864	15	..
" "	July,	1864	14½	..
" "	August,	1864	13	..
" "	October,	1864	12	..
" "	Dec.,	1864	11	..
" "	May,	1865	10	..
" "	August,	1865	8½	..
" "	Sept.,	1865	8	..
" "	October,	1865	7½	..

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Facters.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 98

ROGERS' NEW GROUP,

"UNCLE NED'S SCHOOL."

NOW READY.

The most charming and successful of all his works.

SOLE AGENCY,

EARLES' GALLERIES,

AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

9 7 6t4p]

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTICE.—THE PAMPHLET LAWS OF the last session of the Legislature are now ready for Delivery. HENRY BUMM,
9 8 2t City Treasurer.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, NO. 1037 SPRING GARDEN Street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Plain and Fancy Candies Fruits, Nuts, etc

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Southern Convention.

From the Tribune.

The address and resolutions adopted by the Southern Convention on Thursday, declare that Mr. Johnson's policy is responsible for our present troubles, and testify that the encouragement given the Rebels has placed the lives and fortunes of Southern Union men in the hands of men who have fearfully abused their power. Congress is earnestly sustained, and asked to give further protection to the loyalists in the Rebel States. We commend both the address and resolutions to the people, for they deserve no ordinary attention. They do not, however, fully express the views of the Unionists who come from the seaboard States. There was in the Convention a decided majority of delegates from the border States, and they controlled it. Thus the necessity of impartial suffrage is not asserted by the Convention, a fact which must be understood to mean that Maryland, West Virginia, and portions of the Tennessee and Missouri delegations considered such assertion impolitic.

The debate was very earnest between Governor Hamilton and the opponents of a suffrage plank, but fortunately the matter was finally adjusted by the moderation and good sense of the Convention. The delegates from the unreconstructed States then offered another address, in which their unalterable conviction of the necessity of impartial suffrage will be affirmed, and it is understood that this is to be acknowledged as the voice of the Union men of the extreme South—Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama. Great questions were considered by the Convention yesterday, but as we approve of the wise refusal of the Northern delegates to attempt to influence the Convention, so we consider it best to await its adjournment before entering into the debate. This is a Convention of Southern men. They know what we of the North desire, and how deep is our sympathy with their hopes and aims. It is but just, then, that the North should, as far as possible, silently await the result of their deliberations.

Our Finances.

From the Tribune.

The liquidated national debt, less the amount of cash in the treasury, one year ago, was over $2,757,000,000; it is now but $2,595,683,168. On the 1st of January last, it was $2,749,491,745; so that its reduction during the last eight months has considerably exceeded $150,000,000. There is no parallel to this rapidity of extinction in the history of any Government. At this rate, we should pay off the last dollar within less than fifteen years. And, though the present Congress has made very large reductions in the rates of internal taxation, it does not appear that the accruing revenue has thereby been sensibly diminished.

Such being the case, it is deplorable that because of our deranged, inflated currency, our debt should be rapidly going abroad for sale at an average "shave" of twenty-five per cent. While a French or British five per cent. having some years to run, would sell to-day for par or over, our six per cents, principal and interest payable in gold, are rapidly passing out of American into European hands at an average price of about seventy-five cents on the dollar. It is a burning disgrace as well as a national loss that this should go on. And we, in a time of peace and prosperity, are taking our pay mainly in goods that we consume, and our children must pay for. This is all very wrong.

We think the Secretary of the Treasury should endeavor to arrest it. He has over seventy-six millions of coin in his vaults, besides fifty-six millions of currency—that is, of his own notes. He might certainly spare forty if not fifty millions of his specie wherewith to buy it up, as cheaply as possible, so much of the public debt as it would pay for. And this, we are confident, would so put up the price that no more would go abroad, or else those foreigners who insisted on having it would be obliged to give nearly or quite par for it.

Can it be that Mr. McCulloch is indifferent to this steady efflux of our National obligations at a price so scandalously below their true value? We trust not. Yet he seems to be doing nothing to arrest it.

The President's Mistake.

From the Times.

President Johnson, in his speech at Cleveland, remarked that he "did not care about his dignity." In our judgment this is greatly to be regretted. The American people care very much about it, and can never see it forgotten or laid aside without profound sorrow and solicitude. Mr. Johnson is not speaking or travelling as a simple citizen. He is President of the United States at Cleveland as well as at Washington—while addressing a mass meeting as well as when presiding at a Cabinet council; and whatever he may do or say at either place carries with it all the weight and influence of his high position. So far as its effect upon the public mind is concerned, what he says in a public speech has precisely the same importance as what he says in a message to Congress; and he should, in justice to himself, to the people, and to the transcendent interests consigned to his care, be just as considerate, just as calm, and just as dispassionate in the one as in the other.

The President at Cleveland, as elsewhere upon his tour, has met thousands of those who do not indorse his policy, and among them, as a matter of course, there have been a good many men of rude manners and a very low conception of the proprieties of such occasions; and he has been subjected at their hands to taunts and reproaches, more or less disrespectful and insulting. He has made a great mistake in retorting upon them, or in paying the slightest attention to them. The President of the United States cannot enter upon an exchange of epithets with the brawlers of a mob, without seriously compromising his official character, and hazarding interests too momentous to be thus lightly imperilled. He may safely leave the vindication of his official acts, especially against such assault, to his friends; and mere personal affronts it is utterly beneath his personal or official character to notice or even to hear.

The President, in excuse for the tenor of his remarks at Cleveland, said it was his habit when attacked to defend himself. This is his nature, and it has, indeed, been the habit of his political life. His political successes have been won by hard blows, and he has been compelled, at every stage of his career, to confront hostilities of the most reckless and envenomed character. We can understand how difficult it is for him to change in this respect, or to realize at once the wide difference between the responsibilities of his present position and those of a popular canvass in a Border State during a heated political contest. Candid men will give all due weight to the effect of such a training upon a mind naturally tenacious of its own conviction, and a character utterly incapable of weak compliances. But the mass of the people find it more difficult to make such allowance—and thousands and tens of thousands, whose judgments assent to the principles which the President represents, are startled and bewildered by the manner in which he advocates them.

It is a great mistake on the part of the President to assume or suppose that the great body of the people in the North who dissent from his views are enemies of the Union, or are seeking consciously to destroy it. We believe the policy they favor to be fraught with infinite mischief to the country, and with great peril to its peace and perpetuity. But they seek no such result. They are still under the influence of the passions aroused by the war—passions essential, while the war continued, to its vigorous prosecution, and shared by the President in common with the great mass of the loyal and patriotic people of the land. The time has come when the public good demands that they should be moderated and allayed. The President, in this great work, is in advance of the nation. Knowing the Southern States and people from personal association with them, better than do the people of the North, he has had stronger reliance upon the sincerity and good faith with which they have accepted the results of the war, and has been more ready to trust in their renewed devotion to the Government and the flag of our common country. It is of the utmost importance that he should impart to the people of the North something of this confidence which he feels so strongly himself—that he should allay their unjust apprehensions, calm their aroused resentments, and moderate the passions which, as in every great community, survive the causes which gave them birth. This is a service which his position eminently qualifies him to perform, and it is of much more consequence than the retort of an insulting speech, or the rebuke of bad manners in a miscellaneous and irresponsible crowd.

The Nigger Worshippers' Convention in Philadelphia.

From the Herald.

In our graphic reports of the present Philadelphia Convention, as in a mirror, radicalism may see its own hideous and grotesque image clearly reflected. The Convention is composed of the worst fanatics of the North and the South, and the only contest between them is as to which shall go to the greater extremes. The Northern radicals are in favor of cheating the negroes by postponing all declarations upon the subject of negro suffrage, for expediency's sake, so as to delude our voters into retaining them in favor at the coming elections; but the Southern radicals, who have no supporters among the white men, and whose only hope is in the blacks, oppose this policy bitterly, and insist that the right of the negroes to vote shall be emphatically asserted. Reinforced by Mr. Greeley, who was beaten upon this very question in the Syracuse Convention, they may possibly succeed; but no matter what right is claimed for the negroes, it is universally conceded by these radicals, in the language of Senator Chandler, that the only rights which the Southern white people possess are "the constitutional right to be hanged and the divine right to be damned."

In froth and fury, in violence and vindictiveness, in rant and rage, this radical cabal exceeds any Jacobin club or any assemblage of fire-eaters. The Convention was opened on Wednesday by a blasphemous tirade from the irreverend Mr. Newman, who prayed God to "deliver us from the rule of bad men, especially from him who through satanic agency has been raised to authority over us," and who asked still more directly for the assassination of the President by shouting, "Great God interpose, and, in making bare Thine arm for vengeance, save us from this infamous and ruinous policy." Not many months ago, we remember, clergymen were fined and imprisoned, at the solicitation of these very radicals, for simply omitting the name of the President in their prayers. What, then, shall be said of those who pray for the President's death or assassination?

They must not forget that their curses may yet come home to roost, and that the poisoned chalice they prepare for him may be commended to their own lips. John Minor Botts, who said that "some one ought to be found to put out Secretary Seward's light;" the Illinois delegate, who "promised a good row in Chicago;" Mr. Greeley, who wrote that President Johnson should "hang outside the verge," and all the other radicals who indulge in these threats are but storing up wrath against the day of wrath. Should any harm befall the President in consequence of their utterances, nothing can save them from the indignation of the people. They will die, hunted and crippled, like J. Wilkes Booth, or maimed and bleeding, like Robespierre, and in all our large cities few lamp-posts will be without their radical pendants. Those who sow the winds will reap the whirlwinds.

The country is now upon the eve of terrible dangers. The Northern rebellion has developed its purposes, and must be as sternly suppressed as the Southern rebellion ought to have been at its inception. The radical plots which we have long since exposed are now openly avowed. Speaker Tremain, at the Syracuse Convention, announced that the radical programme was to exclude the electoral votes of the Southern States from the next Presidential election; to remove the President if he objected to this exclusion, and to march a radical army through the South if any resistance were offered to this course. The delegates to the Philadelphia Convention fill up the outlines of the plan sketched by Tremain, and assert that President Johnson must be got out of the way, either by impeachment or assassination, and that a negro insurrection must be incited to still further cripple and weaken the South.

All these threats are ominous of trouble. Should the worst come to the worst, we do not fear the issue, because we know that the loyal, patriotic, and conservative men of the country are in so vast a majority that they will be able to crush the radicals at once. But are we ready for another civil war at our own doors? Is the prosperity of the country to be again checked, and the safety of republican institutions again imperilled? Are our streets to run with blood and our houses to be transformed into private arsenals? The bitter experiences of the past four years will be exceeded if the radicals carry out their revolutionary projects. Then the worst miseries of the war were reserved for the South; but in the new rebellion they will be brought to our own firesides. The only way to avert this catastrophe is for the people to administer to the radicals so overwhelming a rebuke at the polls this fall that all thoughts of insurrection will be abandoned as futile. The ballot-box fortunately precedes the bayonet and the bullet. Let the people take care that in this case it shall also supersede these weapons of death.

Official Decorum.

From the Nation.

We should much prefer to speak in terms of entire respect of the President of the United States, and to avoid making any issue personal to him, while opposing the policy which he advocates. It has not generally been difficult for men of fair and candid minds to do this. There was nothing in the demeanor of the earlier Presidents which afforded any ground for personal criticism, although such attacks were freely made upon them by reckless and overheated men. General Jackson's rough military manners trenched somewhat upon the traditional dignity of civic office; but even his enemies could not fail to respect his manliness, however much they might detest his acts. Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan were all gentlemanly in their manners, and the four first-named dignified in their conduct of affairs.

So indeed, as a rule, were the two others, although their tortuous policy compelled them occasionally to humiliate themselves before the world, and Mr. Buchanan began the bad practice of stump-speaking. General Taylor was a man of unaffected simplicity, which gave to his manners a kindly dignity more attractive even than the formal polish of cultivated men. Mr. Lincoln, also, though awkward and ungainly in appearance, had a genuine manly nature, a forgetfulness of self, and a tenderness of feeling which the country valued more than external manners, and which deserved universal respect.

But Mr. Johnson, who began no lower in the scale of life than Mr. Lincoln, and who has had far more opportunity for cultivation, seems unable to rise above his early position. Better acquainted with the forms of social life than Mr. Lincoln, General Taylor, and General Jackson were, he lacks the native dignity which made them superior to their manners. He has, indeed, no other dignity than such as may be learned from a dancing-master. He knows how to enter a room; and is not so troubled to dispose of his hands and feet as was his simple-hearted predecessor; but where in him shall we find the largeness of view, the patience with adversaries, the temperance of speech, the forgetfulness of self, that self-restraint which is the first and greatest quality of a gentleman, which so uniformly characterized Abraham Lincoln?

Mr. Johnson is devoured by an egotism of which he is painfully conscious, but which it is impossible for him to repress. Accordingly he compromises the matter by doubling the number of his allusions to himself, first reminding his audience of his own heroism, his sacrifices, his sufferings, his patriotism, his fidelity to his friends, his long services, his devotion to the cause of the masses, and so forth, until, suddenly checked by a just suspicion that his auditors are getting satiated, he seeks to restore their equanimity, and to regain their respect, by recurring to his humble origin, his "plebeian birth," his general unworthiness, and by assurances that "the humble individual who now addresses you" is conscious that he is but a servant of the dear people, a representative of the "toiling masses," a mere citizen—nothing, in spite of his unparalleled sacrifices and services, but a man.

> "I am well aware that I am the 'umbliest person going," said Uriah Heep, modestly, "let the other be where he may. My mother is likewise a very 'umble person. We live in an 'umble abode, Master Copperfield, but we have much to be thankful for. My father's former calling was 'umble. He was a sexton."

The frequency of Mr. Johnson's references to his "'umble calling" in early life is too great for sincerity. Like a boy whistling down ghosts, the vehemence with which he boasts of his plebeian origin shows that is a sore spot with him, and the pains which he takes to remind us that he was a tailor only prove that he is constantly haunted by that unwelcome fact, and tormented by the conviction that everybody is thinking about it. His address to the tailors of Philadelphia was an almost ludicrous illustration of his discomfort. Such elaborate assurances that he felt their particular visit to be an honor, such painful efforts to show that he was proud of associations of which every word showed that he was at heart bitterly ashamed, make most ridiculous and painful passages. Nobody but Thackeray can do justice to such a magnificent contribution to his "Book of Snobs."

The delicate touches of the 22d of February speech, that "triumphant" effort, as Mr. Seward termed it (taking just then, we imagine, a prodigious pinch of snuff), will not be forgotten. The satisfied ambition which, having led up from alderman to President, had no more to ask; the presidential back and stomach, which, we were assured, were content with being respectively well clothed and bountifully filled; the sufferings of the past, the proffered martyrdom (always with a well-filled stomach, for is not the fattest ox best for the slaughter?) for the future; and, finally, the tears which the orator promised to shed "about that place (*i. e.*, in that neighborhood) provided the American people would gather around to see"—who is sufficient for these things?

The more recent speeches of the President have been mainly extracts from this great oration, put into language but slightly differing from the original. Their egotism is something very interesting. Some one who took the trouble to count, states that the last speech at Washington used the pronoun in the first person singular one hundred and forty times in one column, and we have ascertained the number of allusions to the speaker himself in the half-column speech at Philadelphia to exceed forty. These speeches are also full of the same boastings over the past, and the same hollow affectation of pride in a low origin, which have already excited our comment.

This is a painful spectacle for all clear-sighted and proud-spirited Americans. We were not ashamed or afraid of Mr. Johnson's humble position in early life. We voted for him knowing perfectly well that he had been a village tailor. But we all supposed that he had accepted his lot, both in the past and in the present, with quiet dignity. Had it been foreseen for a moment that he would humiliate himself and his constituents by thus wriggling under a matter-of-course truth, he would never have been thus honored.

It is possible that in this mortified vanity may be found the key to Mr. Johnson's extraordinary inconsistencies, and especially to his complete change of tone towards his Southern brethren within the last two years. He has always writhed under the sense of his plebeianism, and under the contempt with which he knew himself to be regarded by the Southern gentlemen whom he affected to despise, but whom he secretly envied. On his accession to power, his first impulse was to avenge himself upon this class, and with this idea he excluded them from the general amnesty, and bitterly, we had almost said brutally, insulted them when, *as a class*, they sought to obtain an extension of pardon to themselves.

But to a person of this temper it was the sweetest triumph of his life when these men, as *individuals*, gathered around him crushed, humiliated, abject, waiting eagerly for his smile, echoing every sentiment that fell from his lips, pouring delicious flattery into his ear, and imploring from him personal favors. Then, for the first time in his life, Andrew Johnson felt himself recognized not merely as an equal, but as a superior, by the men who were his only ideal of chivalry and aristocracy, and a raging envy of whom had gnawed his heart for forty years. The temptation to mould his policy so as to secure the continuance of this delightful adulation was irresistible. All obligations of fidelity, consistency, and honor melted away before the sweet vision of becoming a recognized Southern gentleman.

We comment on these things with extreme reluctance. Of course, nothing can be said about them that will not seem intensely personal, and we have, therefore, refrained, up to the present, from criticizing anything in Mr. Johnson's career beyond his public acts. We condemned in strong terms the earlier imputations cast on him personally by his opponents, and said what we could to soften the effects even of the speech of the 22d of February. We have been sincerely anxious all along, not for his sake, but for the sake of the great country which he represents, to have whatever either in his character or manners seemed to render him unfit for the position he fills, passed over either unnoticed, or with as little notice as possible.

He has, however, by the tour which he has undertaken, and into which he has been led against the dictates, we believe, of his own earlier judgment, so completely thrown off official restraint, and displayed so much contempt, not simply for the peculiar political opinions of the great mass of the Northern people, but for the ordinary decorum of civilized life, that it will not do to leave foreign nations or posterity in ignorance of what the Christian public of this country and this age think and feel about his sayings and doings. Some of his jokes and allusions, as well as those of Mr. Seward, have been of such a nature as to render it impossible for us any longer to be silent, and let the world suppose that these two gentlemen are fair representatives either of our civilization or of our religion. We do trust that such a rebuke will be administered to them at the coming elections as will secure us a long term of official decorum. This is a most painful and nauseous subject, and we will willingly take leave of it.

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GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866, at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

8 30 Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 13th instant.

9 4 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 DOCK street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting.

A. B. ALMAN,

8 25 15t Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

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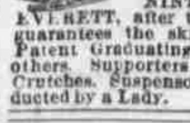

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CLOSING SCENES OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

[From our Fifth Edition of last Evening.]

Speech of Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, said:—Mr. President—The able report which has been read to the Convention relieves me from the necessity of making an argument, based on the present condition of the Southern States.

What, then, is the remedy to be applied for the removal of existing evils? The Committee have presented what they judge to be the only fit remedy. With that report I most heartily concur. (Cheers.) I will not detain you with declaring the right of these men to suffrage for the protection of the white man, for constitutional requirements and experience go hand-in-hand in the present canvass.

It has been asked, as if it were a hard question to answer, how will you enforce negro suffrage while Andrew Johnson is President? The gentleman ought to have known that if there was a President who justly enforced these laws, there would not be the great necessity that there is now of declaring this right of equal suffrage.

Are we to pause in our own duty because the President of the United States, contrary to his oath of office, fails to perform his? (Cheers, "No! no!") I believe that the President of the United States, if he should prove recreant to his trust, will be made to understand that there is a power (cheers), not the power of mob violence, but a constitutional power, which will be vindicated by the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. (Cheers.)

As to the capacity of these people to use this privilege, that must not be discussed, unless you propose to discuss the capacity of every white man. If the loyal black men who had mingled their voices with ours were to be compared with their opponents, I would be ashamed of my race. (Cheers.) Although oppressed as slaves for two hundred years, with all legal enactments enforced against them, they knew loyalty better than their disloyal masters. (Cheers.)

They have earned, sir, upon a hundred battle-fields, the right to suffrage. (Cheers.)

Sir, the lightning flash of revolution has struck the tomb within which for two hundred years the body of liberty has lain, and freeing the inanimate form, stands it erect to-day advocating free equality and liberty throughout the civilized world. (Cheers.) We do not propose that the loyal men shall have fought in vain, but, in the words of our noble dead President, that the dead shall not have died in vain; but that "the Government of the people by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the face of the earth." (Cheers.) And now we will unfold our banner to the breeze, inscribed with "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," and there it shall wave, falter who may, follow we who dare. (Vociferous cheers, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.)

Speech of Judge M. J. Saffold, of Alabama.

Gentlemen:—None, more than I, have less toleration for prejudices that condemn the race of that brilliant orator that addressed us yesterday. But the great question which presents itself before the American people is, how shall this justice be done to the 4,000,000 of American people? We hold the pulse of the nation, and we tell you that you can help us, you can harm us. The people of the North cannot bear another plank in their platform. (A voice—"The more planks the higher we will float.")

From whom do they look for this right? It is to the great representatives of the loyal North. Where is a record of a vote that they wish it? If you get it from a loyal Congress, do you get it by striking down the Union Congressmen of the North?

If Moses had led the Israelites to the Red Sea before the hand of God showed the way, their bondage would have been only the more severe.

Expediency is sometimes requisite, and the practical statesman sometimes holds his hand that his acts may be sustained.

I felt all that that great orator (referring to Miss Anna E. Dickinson) said yesterday; but felt that the great pulse of the nation is not yet beating for his cause. We cannot afford to make a mistake. If you do, and the Government passes into the hands of our enemies, then where are civil rights?

The Constitutional amendment is the great platform now. Shall we undertake to dictate the platform for the great loyal North, I declare to you gentlemen, we are sacrificing a substance for a shadow. Pause and consider, the authority of the Government is administered by the people's representatives: and if you strike down their hands, then the enemy have obtained a voice in our councils, and then America is gone. (Many cries, "No! No! Never!")

None applaud that sentiment more than I do; but having lived ever in the South, I tell you that the North is pregnant to-day with the seeds of revolution.

A Delegate—What harm will be done if this address is adopted?

Hon. M. J. Saffold—I answer, that if the Congress of the United States does this it carries out the great work. (Cheers.) But the manner in which they will do it is a question to be considered. In Pennsylvania, and in Illinois, the ignorance and prejudice of the many are against the question. ("No! no!") I will qualify that by stating, that is the declaration of those representatives who, a few days since, assembled together in this city. Gentlemen, if you are greater advocates of eternal equality than I, then you have a right to hiss me.

When I listened yesterday to the words of that great trio, I wished to ask them a few questions. The slave-masters at the South are whispering in the ears of the ignorant poor whites that the measures of the Freedmen's Bureau are placing the negroes above them. If you force this question upon us, I must say, though I would rather not, you are casting away from you all these now hesitating votes. If that great principle is bound to come, it will come, but let us look well to it that it come not too precipitately. I say now that three delegates from Alabama out of five concur most heartily in this Address, excepting the clause relating to suffrage.

Hon. A. H. Jones, of North Carolina:—I move the previous question.

Farewell Address of John Minor Botts, of Virginia.

Hon. John Minor Botts, temporary Chairman:—I ask the gentleman to withdraw his motion a few moments, as I must leave in a few moments for New York.

Leave being granted, Mr. Botts said:—I beg leave to say that, while I know I shall be covered with denunciation and obloquy for being here, I take pleasure in saying that I am pleased to hear the appeals for justice to the blacks. (Cheers.) I would as soon hear the humblest negro pleading for justice as to the highest in the land.

Without arrogance I can say that for thirty five or forty years, as the leading Union man of Virginia, I must, on the part of 35,000 Union men of my State, disclaim all agreement with the latter part of the address. I have no right, no wish, to trammel the actions of any other. If Texas or North Carolina wants it, in God's name give it to her; but if Virginia does not want it, in God's name do not try to force it upon her. (A voice, "She wants it!")

As to the declaration that Congress has the power over this question, I do not believe it. On the contrary, with a two-thirds loyal majority they have proposed a constitutional amendment for adoption, being unable to adopt the required measures themselves. I do declare that in Virginia not 300 loyal men can be brought out to the polls in favor of negro equality. (A delegate—"I guarantee 50,000 loyal votes there on this question.")

I came here as a supplicant to Congress to extend rights to the loyal white men of Virginia, and I think it will be time enough to think of the rights of others after we have obtained our own. I have only to look at the public events that have transpired at Memphis and New Orleans, to know that the blacks cannot vote without being protected by arms or by the laws.

That universal suffrage will extend over the whole land, in good time, I do not doubt; but that that time has come I now deny. Without a loyal Government to protect them in their rights they would be shot down in the streets and their houses burned over their heads. ("They are doing that now.")

I differ with my late friends in the opinion that this action could have any effect upon the elections of the North, for the Convention adopted yesterday their resolutions and address. I had prepared a series of resolutions to place myself square and fairly on the record, and now beg to read them to you. I cannot read them without the consent of the Convention. ("Go on!" "Let him print them in the Congressional Globe.") (Many other signs of a disapproving nature were also made.)

A Delegate—The President has previously declared that a speaker must not speak of his personal history.

Hon. J. M. Botts—I am not, sir, speaking of my personal history. I will submit the question to the Convention—Shall I read these resolutions?

Permission being granted, and a delegate having objected that no one was in the Chair, Hon. J. M. Botts gave the resolutions to the Secretary, and soon again resumed it himself.

The substance of the platform and resolutions of the Virginia delegation is as follows:—

That the Union of the States was intended to be perpetual, and, therefore, no State has a right to withdraw from the same; that any attempt to break up the Union by ordinance of secession or by force is treason, that every citizen owes primary allegiance to the Government and whole people of the United States, and that any such citizen voluntarily taking the oath of allegiance to any other Government forfeits all claim to the protection of the United States, and his right to citizenship can only be restored by the law-making power of the latter Government; that naturalized citizens who so desert their allegiance add perjury to treason, and should be forever debarred from exercising the rights of citizenship; that the power to pardon the crime of treason is at least of doubtful authority, and steps should be taken to bring the question before the judicial tribunals of the country, and if necessary the Constitution should be so amended as to prohibit it in the future; that while the absurd dogma of "State Sovereignty" has been destroyed by the Rebellion, the "rights of the States" still remain untouched and unimpaired; that the reward of office should only be conferred upon the loyal and that traitors as a condition of their restoration to their citizenship, should be declared incapable of holding office for a term of years if not forever; that the single issue in the approaching contest is whether the traitors who have done all they could to destroy the country shall be restored to power, or whether its future safety and control shall be intrusted to those who have risked all for its preservation; that in such a contest there can be no choice, and that he who helps to lift the traitor to power is in deed if not in heart a traitor; that the Freedmen's Bureau is at present indispensable to the security and welfare of the lately emancipated colored race, and that it has proved itself of incalculable benefit to the suffering poor of the white race also; that the emancipated people of the south are entitled to the same rights as others, and that the best way for them to secure the enjoyment of them is for Congress to place the State Governments in the hands of loyal men who have no disposition to oppress the blacks; that although many radical propositions were made to the late Congress, no measure was adopted and therefore the Democratic cry of "Federalists," "Abolitionists," "Submissionists," etc., contains no terror to loyal men; that if the States lately in rebellion are not already in Congress it is because their representatives voluntarily abandoned their seats to become citizens of another government when the opportunity was afforded of again occupying their seats, the unsubdued Rebel spirit broke out afresh, and insult was added to treachery by selecting such representatives as had made themselves obnoxious by active participation in the Rebellion, with the full knowledge that they could not comply with the law, and consequently must be excluded; that nothing could better illustrate the unsubdued spirit of the Rebels than that they should crave for a pardon on one day, and on the next presume to dictate the terms on which they will return to the Union; that the amendment to the Constitution now pending meets with your approbation, and will receive our support; that the platform of the late Philadelphia Convention when attempted to be palmed off as expressive of the principles of Rebels and Copperheads, is a transparent cheat by which no sensible person can be misled, since it is patent that there is not a Rebel in the South, or Copperhead in the North willing to abide by any such declaration in good faith; that all we wish is that "treason should be made odious" and that loyal men should rule the country; that the right to peaceably assemble and consult was recently illustrated by the Philadelphia Convention, when large numbers in deadly hostility to the Government were permitted to meet to concert a scheme for accomplishing at the ballot-box what the cartridge-box had signally failed to effect; that the butchery at New Orleans calls for justice and demands of the Federal authorities a summary trial and faithful execution of the laws; that the countenance given to this slaughter of loyal men by the President, and the unconstitutional exercise of power in superseding the lawfully elected Governor, and transferring the power of the State Executive into the hands of his "satraps and dependants" calls for the most rigid inquiry on the part of the representatives of the people.

After finishing the reading of the resolution, Hon. John Minor Botts said:—I know there is not a single word here to which any gentleman can object. I shall ask no favors from you. I can print them myself. I am on the Committee appointed to go over the land electioneering for you, and I can embody them in my report.

A Delegate—I object to that resolution which says Congress has no power to legislate on the right of suffrage. (Cries of "So do I.")

Adoption of the Report.

Ex-Governor Pease, of Texas, being in the Chair, the previous question being ordered by the Convention, the question occurred, how shall the vote be taken, amid great excitement.

The vote being, on motion, demanded by yeas and nays, the question recurred on the reception of the report of the committee.

Hon. Mr. Botts demanded a division of the question; but the Chair overruled his and other objections, as being out of order.

Hon. Mr. Botts having appealed from the decision, his appeal was laid on the table.

The roll was then called.

In voting, Hon. M. J. Saffold and J. J. Hinds, of Alabama, Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, and John W. Price, of Florida, while all declaring in favor of the first sections of the report, voted against the whole.

The vote resulted as follows, only the delegates from the non-reconstructed States being allowed to vote.

Ayes.

Virginia—J. P. Baldwin, Edward Roberts, E. E. Mason, W. L. Brown, S. M. Garwood, John B. Troth, Jacob M. Troth, Joseph Williams, Captain William H. Snowden, Peter Couse, J. N. Clements, Thomas Brown, T. W. Robinson, George Rye, B. Wardell, T. Dudley, Jr., George Tucker, L. Hill, N. E. Janney, J. W. Hunnicutt, Dr. Thomas M. Bond, Samuel L. Steer, John Hawxhurst, G. P. S. Hunnicutt, A. M. Crane, F. B. Manson, J. B. Brown, C. L. Wairous, H. A. Pierce.

Georgia—G. W. Ashburn, Henry G. Cole, James L. Dunning, J. C. Bryant, C. G. Baylor, N. S. Morse, C. C. Richardson.

Alabama—Captain D. H. Bingham, Albert Griffin.

Arkansas—P. A. Fennerty, J. W. Baoe.

North Carolina—Captain A. W. Tourgee.

Florida—Colonel O. B. Hart.

Mississippi—Dr. R. O. Sidney.

Louisiana—Thomas J. Durant, W. R. Crane, A. Jervis, Hon. H. C. Warmouth, R. F. Daunoy, Bernard Soulie, Ant. Fernandez, Hon. William R. Fish, Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., Hon. E. Heistand, P. B. Randolph, G. W. Conway, John McNair, S. G. Brower.

Texas—Governor A. J. Hamilton, Hon. E. M. Pease, Judge G. W. Paschal, L. Sherwood, Gail Borden, C. B. Sabin, Colonel J. Stancel, General E. J. Davis, J. McLane, J. R. S. Van Fleet.

Ayes 64.

Noes.

Virginia—C. W. Butts, J. M. Botts, J. R. Gilmer.

Georgia—N. P. Hunter.

Alabama—M. J. Saffold, J. J. Hinds, F. S. Cramer.

North Carolina—Rev. Hope Baine, H. K. Furniss.

Florida—John W. Price.

The Address was declared carried by a vote of 64 yeas to 10 nays, amidst enthusiastic cheering.

The Final Scenes.

Dr. Sidney, of Mississippi, moved that all who can assist the Convention in defraying the expenses, be requested to send their drafts to the Fourth National Bank of New York.

On motion, the delegates of the Convention resolved to wear the badge of mourning for thirty days in memory of the late murdered Dr. Dostie, of New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Morse, of Georgia, the thanks of the Convention were returned to Miss Anna E. Dickinson, Fred. Douglass, and Theodore Tilton, for their able addresses yesterday, and that the Committee on Printing be directed to present each with a copy of these proceedings.

Henry G. Lasar, of Missouri, stated that every class of American citizens had been heard, including the eloquent gentleman from Africa, and but one class had been left out, and he was determined it should be heard. He meant the Germans, and he declared they were in favor of every idea embodied in the report.

On motion of Judge Lewis, of Missouri, the following was adopted:—

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to their brethren, the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, for the kind and fraternal welcome, the generous and magnificent hospitality which they have so nobly extended to us. That we shall always retain a most grateful recollection of the days we have spent with them, and in our memories Philadelphia will always remain in very truth the beautiful "City of Brotherly Love."

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the reporters of the press for their faithful reports of the proceedings of the Convention.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each of the non-reconstructed States be appointed to present to Congress the Address from their States.

Senator Fowler, of Tennessee:—The delegation from Tennessee, not having a right to vote, he desired to express his opinions. He had never wished to restrict suffrage, and he would express the sentiment of Tennessee.

On motion of Judge Sherwood, of Texas, it was resolved that the members of the reconstructed States who wish it be allowed to sign their names; and further, that when the Convention adjourns it does so with prayer.

About three o'clock the motion to adjourn *sine die* with prayer was carried.

Rev. Mr. Patterson then made the following impressive prayer, the whole audience standing:—

The Closing Prayer.

We thank Thee, our Heavenly Father, for the aid and grace which Thy aid has given to us. That we have been permitted under the glorious and heaven-given light of the present day, to think, and feel, and act. We are persuaded, O God, that in accordance with the distinguished privileges we have enjoyed, are the responsibilities resting upon us.

And as we are liable to be swayed by our prejudices, we ask Thee that we may be guided with Thy grace, to do always and everywhere, leaning upon Him for help, and leaning upon Him for defense, that which we believe to be true. We thank thee, oh God, that there are living men and women willing to take the responsibility of doing the right. And now, oh God, we ask Thee with Thy power to decree, that our acts and resolutions may overthrow the machinations of politicians and treason, that all men may be blessed with liberty.

Oh, God, make these men who are going home into dangers, bold and fearless; throw around them Thy sheltering arms, and say to their enemies touch them not. Oh, God, may the time come when there shall be traitors nowhere, and that all shall be willing to bless Thee, who art all power above. Amen.

The Adjournment.

Chairman:—I do now declare this Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

Mass Meeting at National Hall.—Speeches by Judge Sherwood, Governor Hamilton, and General Davis, of Texas.—A large mass meeting was held at National Hall last night. In spite of the inclement weather, there was a full attendance.

JUDGE SHERWOOD'S SPEECH.

Hon. Judge Sherwood, of Texas, was first introduced. He congratulated the audience upon the success of the greatest Convention which had ever met in Philadelphia since the Convention which met to enunciate the principles of the Declaration of Independence. We came here to show cause why we should assert the doctrines proclaimed here at that time. The Southern Unionists are compelled, by necessity, to make their platform upon the constitutional rights of the citizens. He wanted security for life, person, and property; for trial by jury; for unrestricted commerce; and the guarantee of republican government to every State.

The speaker then proceeded at length to declare the mighty results which had been effected by this Convention, and to explain the duties and responsibility of the Southern loyal men. They were too radical for the Northern radicals, and had frightened them by the extremity of their views. He promised that the platform laid down would electrify the North, refute Copperhead slanders, put down opposition, and help to build up and make stronger the Republican party. When the principles thereof shall be carried out everywhere, the Continental Congress may look down and say, "Our work is finally accomplished." An advanced step has been made in principle to-day.

It will be said we have found here the true strength of republican government. It is to give to every man the full and complete provision of his political rights. You cannot have an orderly community without a protected community. We cannot have contentment while we have a great class degraded by the law. The time has come for reflection and improvement. We have been taught by calamity, and the Unionists of the South have come here to-day and said, "Give the colored man political rights. Give him power to help protect us against the wait man." (Loud applause.)

Judge Sherwood then proceeded to interrogate a supposed colored man in regard to the guaranteed rights of the Constitution, and he made him comprehend the whole, while he insisted that the white man by no means knew the spirit of that mighty instrument. They cannot give intelligent answers to questions in regard to it. The negro understanding the Constitution better, is it not reasonable to suppose that he will vote better? Why he will be a better citizen than the white upon his simple instincts. He concluded by asserting that Andrew Johnson would learn that the political power in this country rested with the people.

GENERAL DAVIS' SPEECH.

General E. J. Davis, of Texas, was next introduced. He said he was not prepared to make a speech. President Johnson had given an account of his early life upon several occasions, and the General now proposed to tell the story of another and better self-made man, who had risen from step to step, had been a stern Union man, had fled for his life, and was now asking leave of Andrew Johnson to return to his native State. (The General referred to himself.) He then gave a brief sketch of the condition of affairs in the South, and prophesied disastrous effects from the result of "my policy." General Davis then took his seat.

Colonel Moss, of Missouri, was then introduced.

COLONEL MOSS' SPEECH.

Colonel Moss commenced by reviewing the Southern situation briefly, and gave some account of the condition of affairs and the general feeling throughout the South. He then expatiated upon the Convention, and the great good work which it had begun. He wanted the people to sustain its action, to endorse its principles, and to send men to Congress who will legislate for all parties upon the basis of democratic liberty. He had not come to ask for changes to be made in the Northern States. Men could do as they pleased in that respect, but the Southern Union men have a determination that this work shall be completed in the South *now*. He was in favor of universal suffrage now, and he asserted that no influence in the North had been brought to bear upon the Southerners; on the contrary, the Northern delegates would not go the whole figure. The Southern Unionists did it of themselves, and far outstripped their Northern friends, and he only asked that they should be supported and upheld in their advocacy of these principles.

Colonel Moss then proceeded to argue that if, as the President asserts, the States have never been out of the Union, he had no right to appoint Provisional Governors for them. If he had this right, then he could also impose other conditions when they demanded to be restored.

Colonel Moss closed amid enthusiastic applause.

Governor Andrew Jackson Hamilton, of Texas, followed in a short speech enunciating and reaffirming the principles which he had expressed before in the same hall.

A fine band of music was in attendance, and furnished patriotic and national airs between the speeches.

Something of Interest.—The continual recurrence of burglarious successes, and the state of perfection to which the housebreaking profession has been advanced, have long involved a necessity in the shape of a place of safe deposit for covetable articles, which, we are happy to announce, has at last been anticipated by some of our most wealthy and influential citizens, who have organized themselves into a firm for the reception of valuables for deposit, and give satisfactory assurance for their return safe and uninjured.

The confidence in the good faith and trustworthiness of the company will be established, when we state that N. B. Browne is President of the Board of Directors, and there are a number of capitalists therewith connected who contribute to its reliability. They are at present located in the fire-proof room of the Philadelphia National Bank, but contemplate establishing themselves in a fire-proof structure, which they are shortly going to build, with fire and burglar-proof vaults attached.

Excursion of the Loyal Southerners.—In response to an invitation issued by the members of the Union League, the loyal Southerners make an excursion along the river front to-day. The party will visit the iron-clads in the back channel at League Island, and perhaps take a trip a short distance up the Schuylkill. A splendid steamer, for this especial occasion, has been brought into requisition.

Suicide by Hanging.—A married woman, named Catharine Klingler, committed suicide yesterday, by hanging herself to the door-jamb, in the third story of her residence, No. 1303 Vine street. She had been depressed in spirits for some time, and seemed to be laboring under mental aberration. Coroner Taylor held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of suicide by hanging was rendered by the jury.

Latest Message from "Heart's Content."—

Here is a true message sent
From the depth of Heart's Content;
But not that place
On Newfoundland's famous shore
Whereto they the Cable bore,
Within the space
Of our city it is found,
Written upon our faces round,
"Well contented is my heart
With these Clothes from Bennett's mart!"

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market Street,
Bennett & Co.

A Public Benefactor is one who in any way adds to the welfare and happiness of the community. Health is the one great element of happiness. Dr. Marsden, by the preparation and general introduction of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS* has done and is now doing much to secure the blessing of health to the community, and so we may well place him on the list of great public benefactors. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

The *Biblical Recorder*, in speaking of the "Pain Killer," says:—

"We believe the public generally have great confidence in this medicine. The numerous testimonials in its favor from well-known clergymen and missionaries are well calculated to convince any but the most skeptical. If there be any of our readers who still doubt touching the magic powers of Perry Davis' Pain Killer to relieve pain, we advise them to buy one bottle, and give it a trial. We never knew it to fail."

Dr. Humphreys, of No. 562 Broadway, New York, well known to the Homœopathic medical practice, has transferred his interest to a company of which he is a member, and is now ready to furnish all the varieties of Specifics the profession and people may need. No house in this department of medicine has larger facilities, or a better reputation, than that of which Dr. H. is now at the head.—*Newark Advertiser, March 29, 1866.*

The Rattlesnake never strikes until it has first given its warning rattle. So the Cholera never assumes its specific pestilential form, until after it has given due warning by manifesting its premonitory symptoms. These may exist for days, or only for a few hours; but if *MARSDEN'S CHOLERA CURE* be administered when they first appear, in nine cases out of ten the disease will go no further; and even when the disease has run into its specific form, the mixture will save the great majority of cases. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

Buy your Clothing at
Buy your Clothing at
Buy your Clothing at
Wanamaker & Brown's
Wanamaker & Brown's
Wanamaker & Brown's
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Sts.

The New Drug Store.—Helmbold's new store next to the Metropolitan Hotel, has a very large assortment of drugs and chemicals, besides being the principal depot for the sale of Helmbold's well-known preparations. The assistants of this establishment are well qualified in all the branches of their profession, and physicians may depend that all their prescriptions will be conscientiously compounded. All varieties of drugs are here dispensed, of the first quality, and at the most reasonable rates. In addition to the usual stock of drugs, Helmbold keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of his celebrated preparations, the Extracts of Buchu, and the Extracts of Sarsaparilla. The attention and patronage of the public are respectfully solicited, and satisfaction is confidently guaranteed.

Depots at N. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, and No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

August Seven-Thirties
Converted into
Five-Twenties.
Apply to
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

There is no Excuse for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company when a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would cleanse their musky blood, and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves.

The Elliptic Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

Elliptic S. M. Co.

Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

Twelfth and Chesnut is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

Store Shades painted and lettered to order. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Ten-Forty Coupons due September 1,
Bought by
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

Carpets and Oil Cloths cut, altered, and laid, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Southern Loyalists, also Northern, Eastern, and Western loyalists will meet to-day at 10 o'clock at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price Clothing Store, under the Continental, to take into consideration the propriety of being newly *suited* in all particulars.

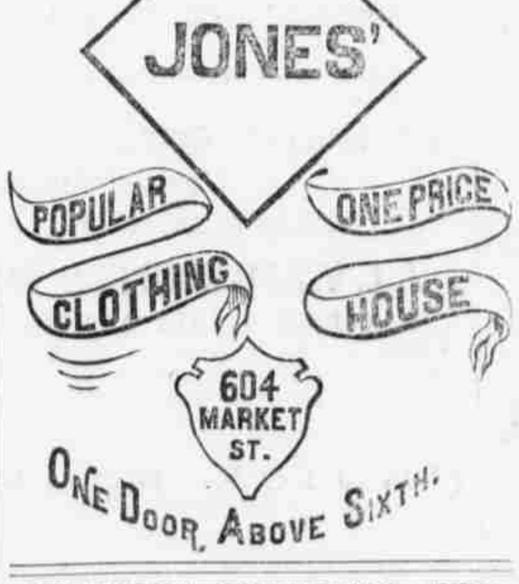
Workmen sent to do Upholstering of any description. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Compound Interest Notes 7 3-10 and 5-20 wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

Blinds and Shades repaired. Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing.
Superior Styles of Ready-made Clothing.
Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets.

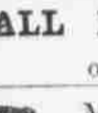
CLOTHING.



MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

REMOVAL.

I. S. CUSTER & SON
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 726 ARCH Street, Below Eighth,
Where they have now on hand a large assortment of
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [8 15 wsmlm

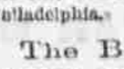


MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.
The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.
The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11
Factory, S. F. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets



LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade, at J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S, No. 51 S. FOURTH Street. 1 14 1m

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 1 6 6m

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success; simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.			Cents.
1,	Cures	FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations	25
2,	"	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3,	"	CRYING COLIC, or Teething of infants	25
4,	"	DIARRHŒA of children or adults	25
5,	"	DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6,	"	CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting	25
7,	"	COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8,	"	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	25
9,	"	HEADACHES, Sick Headache or Vertigo	25
10,	"	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness	25
11,	"	SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods	25
12,	"	FEMALE Difficulties	25
13,	"	CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14,	"	SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	"	RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains	25
16,	"	FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever—old Agues	50
17,	"	PILES, internal or external, blind or bleeding	50
18,	"	OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19,	"	CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza	50
20,	"	WHOOPING-COUGH or spasmodic Coughs	50
21,	"	ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing	50
22,	"	EAR Discharges, and impaired Hearing	50
23,	"	SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings	50
24,	"	GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness	50
25,	"	DROPSY and scanty Secretions	50
26,	"	SEA-Sickness or sickness from riding	50
27,	"	KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28,	"	NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	100
29,	"	SORE Mouth or Canker	50
30,	"	URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed	50
31,	"	PAINFUL Periods, even with Spasms	50
32,	"	SUFFERINGS at change of life	100
33,	"	EPILEPSY, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance	100
34,	"	DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	50

Family Cases.—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco, and book, $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Veterinary Specifics.—Mahogany cases, 10 vials, $16. Single vials, with directions, $1.

These Remedies by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw§

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE
A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
9 7 tl6 10 Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smw§rp Philadelphia.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mth No. 510 RACE Street.

THREE IMPORTANT
AGENCIES.
THE CELEBRATED
Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,

The cheapest and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.

The modern and extremely popular

STEAM ENGINE PACKING!

Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.

AND THE SCALES FROM THE
GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw13trp smw13t] No. 639 ARCH Street.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET.
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 1

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—PERSONS INdebted to the Estate of the late CHARLES S. WAYNE will please make payment to and those having claims against the estate will present them to

EDW. C. WAYNE,
Acting Executor,
8 11 6m* No. 1117 MOUNT VERNON Street.

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at

No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

THE "PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN" (Filbert street and West Penn Square) for the education of Young Ladies in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Lithography, etc., will reopen on MONDAY, September 3. Parents will please send to the school-house for catalogues.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Harrison,	James L. Claghorn,
William Bucknell,	James H. Orne,
P. P. Morris,	David S. Brown,
William J. Horstman,	George Whitney,
Redwood F. Warner,	James A. Wright,
Elk K. Price,	W. P. Wilstack.

8 31 12t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S
CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march of harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at

No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.

Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

THE WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES
No. 5 S. MERRICK STREET,

will open October 1. In addition to the regular course, classes will be formed for pupils who wish to pursue only the higher branches. For terms etc., application may be made to either of the Principals, after 2 o'clock,

MARY E. HOUPT,
No. 2029 GREEN Street,
MARY E. TAZEWELL,
8 18s6trp* No. 250 W. LOGAN Square.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
OF
H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
No. 1108 MARKET Street,
WILL REOPEN [8 27 1mrp
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, S. E. CORNER THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, reopens MONDAY, September 10.

9 1 10t* B. KENDALL, A. M., Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY, Nos. 1109 and 1111 CHESNUT Street will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on

MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE STORE,
No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,
In the National Bank of the Republic Building.
9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS
FOR RENT
IN THE
National Bank of the Republic Building,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
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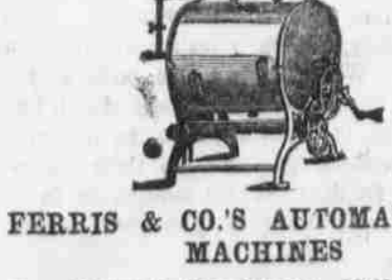

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

The Work of the Loyal Southern Convention.

The Loyalist Convention having adjourned *sine die*, after a session of five days, it may be well for us to look at the work it has accomplished. When the call first appeared, some two months since, it was feared that the assemblage would not be a success; and there seems to be but little doubt but that the large number of attending delegates, the enthusiasm and the courage displayed, was principally caused by the New Orleans massacre. The blood of the martyrs was again the seed of the political church, and a good thing has come out of the Southern Nazareth. The butchers, as they went to work to complete their murderous task of slaughter, little thought that for every life they should remove from the side of freedom a score of new converts would arise.

From the moment that the news of the murders was received, all doubts in regard not only to the extent, but of the enthusiasm of the Convention, were at an end. When it met here on Monday, the whole North was resonant with shouts of welcome, and its proceedings were looked for with the utmost anxiety. It has accomplished all that was expected of it, and all that it was proper it should accomplish.

It made an address to the people of America, which contrasts most favorably with the one delivered by the August assemblage a few weeks ago. The one was short, pithy, and to the point, the other was immensely long, prolix, and seeking to avoid the issue. The Loyalists advanced great truths, based on facts; the August Convention uttered suppositions, which they sought to sustain by multiplying words.

The one bears testimony to what they had seen, and speaking as they have consistently spoken for four years, they are entitled to full credit, and all their promises deserve and demand to be received as truth. The other was self-evidently false. Who can believe that the Rebel delegates spoke sincerely when they thanked our soldiers for thrashing them on the field of battle, and declared that the national debt was most sacred and their own an illegal contraction? Who can believe that there was any sincerity in the declaration that they held secession to be a wrong, and slighted by an omission the generals whom we all know they still worship? But there is no such inconsistency in the Address of the Loyalists. It is vigorous, and so self-evidently true, that even our opponents cannot accuse it of being the muzzled utterance of politicians, adopted only for political effect. The Address is just such a one as will be read, and when read will carry conviction.

Of the resolution we also must speak most approvingly. They are not as strong as many would desire. They omit to deal with some subjects on which we perfectly agree with our Southern brethren; but this very omission was dictated by a sincere desire of not incommoding the Northern party in the coming elections. The issue of negro suffrage is one which sooner or later the American people will be called upon to decide. It requires no penetration to see that the same progress of advancement which caused the consummation of freedom, will also lead us to the decision of this vexed question.

How it will be settled we will not predict; but that to-day, but five weeks before an election, it would be the most unwise judgment that would precipitate such an issue, all will concur in assenting. We have made up our platform for the campaign. We are going to fight it out on the line of the Constitutional amendment, and on that line we will conquer. But if, with such a short time, such a new question was to be brought forward, it would only embarrass the election and do no good. We are, therefore, well satisfied that the Convention left all opinion on the impartial suffrage question out of their platform.

The delegates from the non-reconstructed States expressed their own views, but with the distinct understanding that they were to have no binding effect on the party. They bore their evidence to what was needed in their sections, and in giving their testimony acted but the part of witnesses. They did their duty, and their testimony will do much good. When, at last, the body ended its existence, it could safely say that it had put a period to what it ought to do, and the members can go home to their States and speak for the next two months on the issues raised and the principles which must ultimately triumph.

What Are the Facts?

The Convention that has just adjourned has accomplished one very necessary and desirable end, in giving to the country a true account of the condition of the Southern States, the real sentiments of the late Rebels and the practical results of the Executive plan of reconstruction. Their testimony upon these points will carry great weight with all loyal men. The *facts* in the case are what we all want to get at, as a basis of intelligent judgment in regard to the proper policy to be pursued. Who so well qualified to give us these facts as such men as Governor Brownlow, Governor Hamilton, John Minor Botts, Hon. Thomas J. Durant, and others whom we have all justly regarded as the true representatives of loyal sentiment at the South? They are in a condition to know whereof they speak. The experiment of reconstruction has been tried before their eyes. They have witnessed its practical results.

Hence it is that we regard the Address put forth by the Committee as really the most important of all its proceedings. Its extensive circulation among the loyal masses will be productive of great good, and will help the public mind to form a proper judgment upon the really vital issues of the hour.

If the practical result of the experiments at reconstruction thus far made in the South is to put in power the most obnoxious of the Rebel leaders, and to crush under a terrible tyranny the loyal element; if, instead of contributing to peace and good order and the return of prosperity, it has fostered discord and strife and outrage, then certainly it is high time to try some other plan. What we all want is good practical results, and if one plan fails to give these, then we must adopt some other. No good man ought to have such pride of opinion, or such devotion to mere theory, as to adhere to a certain course of action after it has proved to work badly in practice.

So the great question before the country is, Does the experimental plan of reconstruction thus far adopted with the South work well? Does it produce good results? Does it promote peace? Does it afford security to person and property? Does it contribute to a return of business prosperity? Does it lay foundations for peace and order and loyal devotion to the Government in future?

We are glad to believe that the labors of our loyal Southern brethren in the recent Convention have contributed not a little to a just solution of these queries.

Pilgrimage to the Tomb of Lincoln.—The Southern delegates appointed to visit the tomb of Lincoln, will leave the League House on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. A delegation from the Union State Central Committee of New Jersey will accompany them through that State.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

METHODIST FAMILY GATHERINGS.—The first of a series of CENTENARY FAMILY GATHERINGS of the members and friends of the M. E. Church will be held in UNION CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 11th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interesting exercises may be expected. All are invited to attend. The second of the Series will be held in EBENEZER CHURCH, CHRISTIAN Street, on FRIDAY at 3 P. M.
W. J. PAXSON,
Secretary of Committee.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Preaching this Evening, at quarter before 8 o'clock, by Rev. Dr EDWARDS (late Pastor), To-morrow 10½ A. M.; and at 3½ P. M. will conduct Communion Services. Also preaching by Rev. E. H. NEVIN, at 7½ P. M. Strangers always welcome.

REV. MR CLARK, FROM MASSAchusetts will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets. Sabbath school at 2½ P. M. Strangers invited

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. Dr. NADAL, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The discourse for the evening will be a Centenary Sermon preparatory to the approaching centennial services, and introductory to a series.

LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, No. 1527 N. TWELFTH Street — Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor at 10½ A. M. "Why is the Christian's banquet the greatest?" also, Baptism At 7½ P M Communion Service and remarks on the 'Mementoes of Christ.'

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, West of Eighteenth —Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Rev. C W. SHIELDS D.D., of Princeton College will preach in this Church, corner of TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets, To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. W. corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE streets. Divine service to-morrow, 9th inst., at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY Avenue.—Preaching at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M., by Rev. SAMUEL FAIRLEY. Come and hear.

REV. HOPE BAIN, UNION DELEgate from North Carolina, will preach in the Church of the Messiah LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets, To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—The Pastor having returned to the city, will preach To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Master.—Preaching Sabbath Morning at 10½ o'clock. Evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. NICE, of Baltimore, Md.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Services To-morrow by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh street.—Rev. C. STANGER, at 10½ in morning. Union Prayer Meeting ¾ to 8 o'clock. All invited.

UNION M. E. CHURCH—SABBATH, September 9.—Rev. Dr. CASTLE will preach in the Morning at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. CARROW at 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—The Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by Rev. ROBERT MOORE at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. W. W. NEWELL (UNITARIAN) will preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock.

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor. To-morrow, at 10½ and 7½.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, held this day.

The following letter was read by the Secretary:—

NATIONAL UNION CLUB,
PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1866

To the President and Directors of the Union League.—Gentlemen:—It is with great sorrow that the members of the "National Union Club" learn that your noble League building was partially destroyed last night by fire; and as your members will, no doubt, feel more at home in the rooms of your sister institution, both associations having been organized for the same good work—to save and perpetuate the Union of our common country—I hereby, by order of the Executive Committee of the "National Union Club," extend to the members of the "Union League" the freedom of our Club, and every accommodation to your officers in such rooms as they may desire to occupy for the transaction of your business, until your own beautiful League House shall again be restored to its previous usefulness.

Respectfully, JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.

Nos. 1105 and 1107 CHESNUT STREET,
8 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Mr. HORACE BINNEY, Jr., it was Resolved, That the thanks of the UNION LEAGUE be returned to the NATIONAL UNION CLUB for their prompt and generous offer to our Association, and that our sister institution be assured that the regular business of the UNION LEAGUE will in no way be either suspended or reduced by the fire which occurred on our premises.

By order of the Board of Directors.
It GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

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The incorrigible, whom generous motives will not win over—not the one-hundredth part of our youth—will be in the good time coming, withdrawn from seminaries by their parents quietly through the advice of Professors, without censure or disgrace, and put into schools of correction or what, perhaps, is better, disciplined by some suitable kind of business. The former pupils have had to an unusual extent their aspirations so raised and their minds so cultivated as to attain to the highest honors in college and to the first places in business and to become by the blessing of God as the chief desideratum, good and efficient members of society.

Visitors are at all hours welcomed. They will find no staring, no slyness, no idleness, no whispering in the school-room, the perfection of order and good recitations. They will find on all the ball-grounds no teasing, no vulgar language, no use of tobacco, nothing whatever objectionable; and with this innocence they will observe the fullest flow of youthful affection and joyousness.

Small boys of seven, eight, and nine years of age, a most important period for great results, from Arch and Pine streets and the streets between them, and from Green street and its neighborhood will be sent for in the morning and sent home at the close of a happy day spent in the country air. The health of small boys, instead of being impaired by over tasking, is greatly improved by frequent and well-timed recreation. The kind attentions and good examples of the young men and youth are of great advantage to their younger companions.

The Seminary is fortunately situated near the convergency of the railway over the Wire Bridge with the railways over Market street and Chesnut street bridges, so that, from the Schuylkill, it is reached in a few minutes and in about the same time by each line. It is surrounded by ample grounds which are beautifully shaded and adorned in some parts, and in others stretch out into extensive lawns, suitable for our national game of base ball, and for other amusements.

1t4p E. D. SAUNDERS.

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
AN INSTITUTION DESIGNED TO AID
YOUNG MEN
IN ACQUIRING
A Practical Business Education.

This Institution offers advantages for acquiring a thorough and practical business education, which are of the highest order. Its increasing prosperity attests the estimation in which it is held by the business community. Within the past year Seven Hundred and Sixteen Students were in attendance, an excess of thirty-seven over any previous year.

The College occupies three stories of the large building at the northeast corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets which has recently been much enlarged, and will be fitted up with every convenience and improvement necessary for acquiring a complete commercial education.

The branches taught are limited to those which are specially requisite for business purposes. A fair knowledge of the common English branches is all that is necessary to be qualified to enter the College. The Course of Instruction includes—

BOOK-KEEPING,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
BUSINESS FORMS,
COMMERCIAL LAW,
TELEGRAPHING,
MATHEMATICS,
PHONOGRAPHY, ETC.

Each student is taught separately, and can pursue any or all of the above studies, as he may desire. Applicants are received at any time, and can attend at such hours as may be most convenient.

Those who enter during August are allowed a discount of twenty per cent. off regular terms.

Catalogues containing full particulars may be obtained at the College. [8 15 wmslm

S. H. CRITTENDEN & Co.

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH, Classical, Mathematical Boarding School for Boys, Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of
9 8 6t* Rev. JOHN McKELWAY, A. M., Principal.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, 1866-67. —The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science and Natural History will begin September 1. Catalogues at College Building, WEST PENN SQUARE.
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS begin September 18. 9 8 6t*

LATIN AND GREEK THOROUGHLY Taught a few pupils during three evenings per week. T. G. GAYLEY, A. M.,
9 8 3t* No. 148 N. SEVENTEENTH Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of the Shareholders.

From the Liverpool Mail, Saturday, August 11.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Royal Insurance Company was held yesterday, at the Company's offices, North John street, Charles Turner, Esq., M. P., in the Chair.

The Actuary and Manager (Mr. Percy M. Dove) read the

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1865,

from which we extract as follows:—

The Directors on this occasion present to the Shareholders of the Royal Insurance Company the twenty-first annual report of its affairs.

FIRE BRANCH.

The statements of adverse results shown by similar establishments during the last year will have prepared the proprietors for the announcement which the directors have to make, that, to some extent, the company has shared in the general calamities of fire insurance offices during that period.

The Fire losses sustained by the Royal Insurance Company have amounted to £318,946 0s. 6d. ($1,594,730), or nearly 77 per cent. of the premiums received. This is far beyond the legitimate per centage of claims which, under ordinary circumstances, would have accrued, though less than the amount anticipated at one period of the year; and, although the total sum is ten per cent. less than the average ratio of loss recently announced authoritatively as falling upon three other well-known and highly respectable establishments of large revenue during the year 1865, this combined experience affords, together with the still more disastrous results of some other companies which might be referred to, undeniable evidence that the premium charge upon Fire Insurance is at present unremunerative. This now established fact has, however, formed so universal a theme of regretful comment at recent meetings of Fire Offices, that the Directors of the "Royal" content themselves with assuring the Shareholders that they are prepared for a rearrangement of rates of premium, and have, indeed, in their practice, anticipated the general action of offices in this particular. They will, however, at the same time, as they have ever done, carefully guard against recognizing more than a moderate addition to the existing charges, sufficient to meet the exigency of the occasion, and no more.

Passing to another subject—the progress of the Company, as respects the amount of business effected, has been satisfactory, the returns of duty published by Parliament, on the motion of the Chairman of this Company, exhibiting by far the largest measure of increase which the Company has ever, in its most prosperous times, experienced. The total net amount of the Fire premium for the year, after deducting guarantees, is £414,733 13s. ($2,073,665), which does not show an advance quite corresponding in comparative amount with the increase of duty. This, it should be explained, arises in some measure from the fact that the Directors, seeing and foreseeing for some time the unfavorable epoch of Fire Insurance business which we are passing through, voluntarily surrendered a portion of their accruing advances of premium for the purpose of protecting themselves by guarantee from undue limits on any one risk.

LIFE BRANCH.

Turning now to the Life Branch, it remains to be reported that the progress has been marked by unchecked success. This will be made clear by one or two statistical expositions.

Taking the four previous quinquennial periods, it is found that the first, from 1845 to 1849, inclusive, commenced with a sum assured for:—

Year 1845 of....£23,349...and ended the period with a total sum assured of..............£272,796

The Second, 1850-54

Do. 1850... 95,650 do. do. 733,408

The Third, 1855 60

Do 1855...206 514 do. do. 1,655,678

The Fourth, 1860-64

Do. 1860...449,242 do. do. 3,439,213

And now the first year of the fifth like period, viz., 1865, the Company has granted assurances for £886,663 7s. 8d. ($4,443,315), nearly twice the amount at the commencement of the last quinquennial period—more than one million sterling of the sum insured having been proposed during the year. The amount of declined lives alone is £189,947 1s. 2d. ($949,735).

A further important testimony, however, is given that the "Royal" has not yet even arrived at the zenith of its favor with the public, by the fact that the sum assured for the six months of the present year, after deducting all guarantees thrown off, almost reaches half a million sterling, the actual amount being £499,124 4s. 3d. ($2,495,620), a sum larger than the total amount assured for the entire year commencing the last quinquennial period, so that, at any rate, for one further year, the impetus of continued advance is not likely to slacken. In this department the shareholders and policy-holders have the opportunity, of which it is trusted they will avail themselves, not only to keep up the high position of the "Royal," but even to advance it considerably. The result of such an activity on their part, it is confidently affirmed, would so tell upon the permanent prosperity of the establishment, that the favorable result on the property of the shareholder and on the profits of the life assurer would be such as would exceed their highest anticipations.

The Directors had during the last months of 1865 entertained some apprehension that the results of the year, so far as respects the Fire business, would have been far worse than they have turned out to be. Many of the Fire Claims, however, having proved in their settlement far less than the amounts estimated, and the increase of revenue at the same time having reached to a larger sum than was at one time anticipated, the total result, including interest, instead of showing a considerable loss on the year's transactions, discloses a small profit of £3463 7s. 6d. To this amount should likewise be added the increase which has taken place in the Reserve Fund from interest and some other items, which give a further sum of £64 ?. These together form a gain of £9916 7s. 5d. ($49,580) on the year.

They therefore propose to the proprietors that a dividend be declared of 3s. per share, and a bonus of 4s. per share, together, 7s. per share, free of income tax.

It is, finally, a matter of satisfaction to state that, after withdrawing the amount of this dividend and bonus from the profit and loss account, a credit balance will still remain to that account of no less than £62,076 9s. ($310,380) in addition to the reserve fund, which, by the augmentation of the year, now reaches the sum of 116,913 2s. 10d. ($584,565).

Notwithstanding, therefore, the comparatively unfavorable aspect of the Fire Insurance business, these two funds together will now be actually more than they were only three years previously (1862) by the sum of £24,743 11s. 8d. ($123,715).

The period of twenty-one years which now marks the existence of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, naturally suggests one word of reference to the history of the growth of this Establishment up to its present state of maturity.

This review necessitates of course an absorption of its two or three adverse years into the undoubted success of the other eighteen years, and the amalgamated whole, including the result of the other branches of business, presents an amount of success which it is trusted will be considered satisfactory by the Shareholders.

CHARLES TURNER, Chairman.

August 9, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE NEW CHESNUT Mad'lle Felicita Vestvali repeats her great role of "Bel Demonio," supported by the entire company. Her success in this play has been marked. Her operatic gems are very acceptable. Vestvali will appear next week in a variety of favorite and powerful parts. The music, selected by and performed under the direction of Professor B. E. Woolf, at this theatre, shares the applause each evening.

THE NEW WALNUT.—This is Mr. J. S. Clarke's last night, and he offers a very fine bill—full of comicality and pleasing character-acting.

On next Monday evening Mr. Frank Mayo, an accomplished young tragedian, and Mrs Agnes Perry, the well-known versatile actress, commence a brief engagement. Our readers will recollect Mr. Mayo's fine acting in support of Mr. and Mrs. Kean at the Academy of Music here, last fall.

NEW AMERICAN.—The Worrell Sisters continue their brilliant engagement at this popular and comfortable house. Their appearance in the *Invisible Prince* has created quite a *furore*, and in consequence they will appear in it again this evening. Mr. L. L. Donnelly, the popular low comedian, also appears in a favorite part. The American is flourishing under the new and improved regime, and will maintain a permanent place among the first class places of amusement.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Drew and her excellent company appear this evening in Tom Taylor's beautiful drama of *Up at the Hills*. The moral play of *The Drunkard* will conclude the performance. Mr. Mordaunt as "Edward Middleton."

SALLE DIABOLIQUE.—Robert Heller, the versatile and mysterious, is delighting large audiences at his magical seances in his magical saloons. Heller has the happy faculty of amusing while he mystifies, pouring forth brilliant puns and anecdotes while waving his magic wand and executing inexplicable feats of legerdemain. His famous band of Wood Minstrels appear every evening.

PERSONAL.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, the popular young Irish actors and protean artists, arrived at the Continental last evening. They are in the enjoyment of excellent health and are in good trim for their engagement at the Arch Street Theatre next week. They will bring out several new pieces, and will appear in a number of parts already established as favorites with the people. As the Florences have not had an opportunity of performing in this city for some years, they will no doubt be very handsomely received on next Monday evening.

SINGULAR AND PAINFUL AFFLICTION.—It is with regret we announce the painful difficulties under which the gentlemanly and urbane manager of the Walnut Street Theatre, Mr. T. J. Hemphill, has been laboring for the week almost closed. But a few days since his eldest son, a young man of great promise, who was well known and highly respected for his many sterling qualities, was called away from the active duties of this life. He was engaged in business in San Francisco, where his loss will be deeply regretted. This was a sad blow to Mr Hemphill, but to render his grief still more poignant his eldest daughter, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, is at present lying very low. To complete the list, Mr. Thomas C. Greene, who has for many years been connected with the theatrical profession in this city, and was engaged for the present season as one of the stock company of the Walnut, fell dead at his residence, in the western part of the city, from disease of the heart. He attended rehearsal yesterday, and was announced to appear last evening. Shortly after taking his supper he complained of feeling ill, and in a few moments his spirit had winged its flight to the throne of Him who gave it. Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Hemphill is required, by the necessities of the case, to be at his post, which he fills ably, and to the satisfaction of all. We sympathize with this gentleman, as only they can sympathize who are acquainted with the private workings of a theatre.

A SCENE NOT IN THE BILLS.—On Wednesday evening, a scene occurred at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, N. Y., which caused considerable excitement. Miss Maggie Mitchell was announced to appear in the play of *The Pearl of Savoy*, but owing to the sudden illness of a lady member of the company, *Fanchon* was substituted. Many of the audience, who had assembled to witness *The Pearl of Savoy*, did not appear to relish the change but refrained from making any general demonstrations of dissatisfaction.

Among the number who went expressly to see the play announced in the bills was Mr David M. Chauncey, a well-known citizen, and a stockholder in the Academy. He was accompanied by a party of six ladies, all of whom were thoroughly conversant with the details of *Fanchon*, and, therefore, were sadly disappointed. The party did not arrive in time to witness the rise of the curtain or to hear the explanation. On learning the alteration in the bill, Mr. Chauncey's indignation knew no bounds. He declared he had been swindled—he had asked for bread and been given a stone. Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure, managing agent of Miss Mitchell, and author of Lucille Western's adaptation of *East Lynne*, chanced to meet Mr Chauncey in the lobby, when a lively altercation ensued.

Mr. Tayleure endeavored to explain the case, but Chauncey would not hear him. Both gentlemen lost their tempers. Tayleure said Chauncey was "no gentleman." Chauncey replied by giving him "the lie direct" when Tayleure with his left hand struck Chauncey near the left temple, knocking off his hat. The combatants were at once separated without further blows. A police officer arrested Mr. Tayleure, and proceeded with him to the Station House, where he gave his age as 33, and his profession an attorney-at-law. Mr Chauncey, after a few moments' sober reflection, concluded to withdraw the complaint, and Mr Tayleure was accordingly discharged from custody by Captain Smith, in charge of the Station.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

A NEW WAY OF BLACKMAILING.—It is with a view to warn our merchants and business men generally, that we give the expose to a new dodge of the swindling fraternity. Letters are sent to business houses demanding sums of money of from one to two hundred dollars, threatening, if it is not paid, to burn or destroy the intended victim's property. The letters are generally mailed from some of the interior post offices, and the persons addressed are directed to send their answers to some other post office. These places are frequently changed.

These practices have been going on for years, and the police authorities have been actively engaged in ferreting out the scoundrels. Merchants should not, however, allow themselves to be imposed upon by such scoundrels, as their threats are never attempted to be put into execution.

The following is a copy of one of the letters:—

"Gentlemen:—I call your most earnest attention to the fact that I claim from you the sum of one hundred and twenty five dollars, which sum you will please to remit to me as soon as possible. This sum is justly coming to me from the firm, and I now demand it from you in the most earnest manner. I had intended visiting New York city this fall, and calling upon you in person, but I find it impossible for me to come to New York city before the middle of November; therefore you will please remit by mail, at the earliest possible moment, the sum of one hundred and twenty five dollars, which will give me entire satisfaction, and will save me a visit to New York city.

"I hope you will at once see the justice of my claim and will remit it to me as soon as you possibly can. I desire your most earnest attention to this request, as if the trifling sum of $125 is not remitted to me the firm of —— will lose twenty-five times the sum you owe me. Now, if you are desirous of saving that amount you will please enclose $125 in a letter, seal it securely and send it to my address, which is * * *, and by so doing it will be a benefit to me and a benefit to the firm of——.

* * * "Another thing I wish to call your attention to is you are requested to let this remain confidential. I do not wish to have this or its contents exposed to the public. Never divulge or expose this note to any person, but let it remain strictly private forever."

In conclusion, the writer reiterates his threat that in case the money is not remitted to him he will visit the firm, and cause them a loss equal to twenty-five times the amount claimed by him.

A USEFUL INVENTION.—We have before us the model of a very useful invention. It is a patent protective brake, invented by Bing and Battorff, and has been used for several months past with highly beneficial effect. The improvement consists in the attachment to a chain brake of horizontal bars, arranged in such a way that any object, however small that may lie on the rail, will be instantly thrown off. It will keep any object that may fall either in front of the car or between the wheels, from being struck by them. This valuable invention will be the means of saving many lives, not only directly but indirectly, by throwing off any obstruction that may be on the track. The invention is a very simple one, a very effective one, and little liable to get out of order. An invention of this class is a public benefaction, and should meet the reward due to its credit and usefulness. The invention may be seen in actual operation on car No. 23 of the Second and Third Streets Passenger line, at the Merchants' Exchange.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.—A month or two ago, when the cholera first made its appearance, there were reasonable fears indulged that the pestilence would sweep over the cities of our country with a heavy hand. Under this wholesome fear the most strenuous and energetic endeavors were made to improve the sanitary condition of our city. They succeeded, in spite of the failure of Councils to make an appropriation to aid the Board of Health. That body, with an energy worthy of that of Hercules in cleaning the Augean stables, put the whole city into a splendid state of cleanliness, and stopped the progress of the epidemic ere it had gained a foothold. Other cities did not fare so well. Philadelphia has now almost a clean bill of health as regards cholera. We can now feel safe in asserting that it has passed away, and we need have no more fears that it will again, even if it has not entirely disappeared, gain a foothold in our midst.

RESIGNED.—William Hinckle, who was Receiving Teller of the Western National Bank for more than twenty six years, has resigned. It is said he was a member of the Legislature at the incorporation of this institution.

NATIONAL HALL this evening will present a brilliant scene. Major-General Carl Schurz will address the citizens of Philadelphia on the political questions of the day.

NOMINATION.—The Union Republicans of the Twelfth Ward have nominated William E. Littleton for Common Council, in place of M. Hall Stanton, who declined a renomination.

SUSPICION OF HOUSE-BREAKING.—John McKeever, a particularly "hard case," was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of breaking into the house of Mr Harding, near Fourth and Spruce streets. When arrested he was coming from the house in question, through the yard, and when he saw he was observed he stopped, and began to wash his face at the hydrant in a very unconcerned manner. He is the same fellow who stabbed a boy some six weeks ago in the neighborhood of the Market Street Bridge, but the police could not get on his track. After he was arrested he told a very twisted yarn. He said he was from New York, and did not even know the streets in this city, while it is well known that he has lived here all his life. Alderman Butler committed him to answer the charge of house-breaking.

A GREEDY THIEF.—An old woman named Ann Monroe, by profession a beggar and a picker-up of unconsidered trifles, was arrested yesterday on the charge of purloining two pairs of gaiters from a house at Broad and Sansom streets. She had gone into the house, and soon after the servant missed the shoes and had her arrested. After being arrested she used very violent language, and sent one of the officers to get her basket, which she had hid underneath the steps of a house in the neighborhood. In the basket was found, among other things a pawnbroker's ticket for three white shirts, two vests, a silk shirt, and a circular, which, as she was in no condition to have such things, she had evidently stolen. She had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who committed her in default of $500 bail.

CORNER LOUNGING.—There are a great many arrests for this offense every day. About 12 o'clock last night, there was one of these loafers, named Frank Riley, aged about sixteen, arrested at the corner of Sixteenth and Jones street. He has been in the habit of lounging around the corner, and sleeping in stables, and refusing to go away from premises when ordered to do so. Besides this, he is in the habit of indulging in a little petty stealing whenever he has an opportunity. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held him in $500 to answer.

TWO JOLLY CUSTOMERS.—William Hume and Margaret Russell, wishing to celebrate the presence of the great Convention, purchased a quantity of bad whisky, and held a sort of picnic in Washington Square yesterday afternoon. They were just having a jolly time and getting merry, when a policeman cut their enjoyment short and escorted them to the Station House. This morning they had a hearing before Alderman Hurley, who committed them both in default of $400 bail.

BREAK IN A CULVERT.—There was considerable damage done in various parts of the city during the continuance of the heavy rain last night. The culvert at Sixth and Christian streets, which had almost been fixed up from a previous break, was greatly damaged. About 9 o'clock last night, about 30 feet of it gave way, causing an immense chasm in the street, so as to stop the passenger cars, and impede all travel. The gas main was also broken, and the escaping gas filled the entire neighborhood.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named William Dougherty fell dead at the rolling-mill on Pennsylvania avenue, near the Park, about 12 o'clock last night. His body was removed to Thirty-third and Elm streets, and the Coroner summoned to hold an inquest.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY.
GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.
SHUTTLE, OR LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BEST.

MARRIED.

DOWN—BOGGS.—On the 4th instant, by Rev. M. D. Sisty, at the residence of the bride's father EDWARD DOWN, M. D., and SALLIE R., daughter of George Boggs, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

FRALEY—JEFFERIES.—On Wednesday evening, September 5, 1866, by Rev. William H. Wood at the Parsonage, No. 1215 Hancock street. Mr. WILLIAM H. H. FRALEY to Miss RACHEL JEFFERIES, both of this city.

DIED.

APPLEGATE.—On the 6th of September JOSEPH B. APPLEGATE, son of Robert and Sarah Applegate, in the 14th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 121 Hazel street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BARNSLEY.—On the 5th instant, at Huntington Valley, Pa., THOMAS BARNSLEY, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Huntington Valley, Montgomery county, Pa., on Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—On the 8th instant, JOHN JOSEPH, son of Michael and Rebecca J. Brown, aged 11 months and 13 days.

May the sun shine brightly,
And the storm fall lightly
On our little Johnny's grave.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 510 Penn street, to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

DIVVERS.—On the 7th instant, JOHN F. DIVVERS, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sagee, No. 1017 Morgan street, on Monday morning at 9½ o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at St. John's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

KRAFT.—On the morning of September 7, JULIA, wife of William Kraft, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1131 Broadway, South Camden, to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN.

The community will be undoubtedly startled and grieved to receive the intelligence of the death of one of our most prominent citizens, M. W. Baldwin, Esquire, who had so associated himself with the business interests of Philadelphia as to have become almost a necessity in the financial and manufacturing community. He had been engaged in one of the most important manufacturing interests in the country, the making of locomotives, ever since the incipient idea of that immortal invention, and his success enabled him to advance in the magnitude of his operations until he became the most extensive manufacturer of locomotives in the country.

In 1829, immediately after the great Stephenson had rendered the Manchester Railway, of England, a wonder and success, Mr. Baldwin determined to attempt the introduction of them into America, and to develop an interest in the new invention. He manufactured a miniature representation of the motive power of steam, on the general principle of the locomotive as at present perfected, but infinitely inferior in completeness of parts. It was exhibited in a long room occupied by a collection of various other wonders, known as the Philadelphia Museum. The track was laid so as to give it the entire circuit of the room. The same engine was exhibited at numerous other places in the city, and gave impulse to the perfection of that royal machine, and was the primary cause of those innumerable railways that bind all parts of our country to each other, as with zones of iron.

Mr. Baldwin was the first to take advantage of his own enterprise, and devoted his entire energy and means to the manufacture and improvement of locomotives. His establishment was at first inconsiderable; but he rose gradually, until, notwithstanding the innumerable rival manufactories which sprung up throughout the country, he became the most extensive maker of steam engines in the United States, and employed one thousand operatives in his shops. After the introduction of his improved smoke-stack, his business increased to such an extent as to demand a division of his manufactory, and he formed a company, composed of many of the wealthiest capitalists in the city.

Some time ago he purchased the building on Chesnut street, formerly occupied by the Union League, and fitted it up palatially for his private residence. He also had another residence, near Tacony, where his death took place. Too much cannot be said of the personal and private worth of Mr. Baldwin. Unostentatious in his actions, he was the instigator of various charitable associations. His tastes were of a refined character, of gentle manners, and of polished address. From the breaking out of the Rebellion to the time of his death, he was of that class who were unconditionally and intensely loyal. In the death of Mr. Baldwin our city has met with an irreparable loss, and our country mourns one of her brightest ornaments.

TO SHELL LIMA BEANS FAST, BUY ONE of the Patent Shelling Machines, costing from $3 to $5 each. Dealers supplied at factory rates by the agents.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CALLIPERS.—SPRING CRAB JAW AND inside and outside Callipers, of a variety of sizes, and an assortment of other mechanics' tools, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, OF VARIOUS patterns, and a full range of sizes, are for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE IMPORTED, for their fall sales,
Dagmar Woollen Shawls,
Mosaic Woollen Shawls,
New Style Cloakings,
Superior Plain Silks,
Magnificent Plaid Poplins. 9 20 3m

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR"—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 4 1m

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
9 6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over
$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson, Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent, John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock, Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts, Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle, Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary,
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 73

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.
CAPITAL, $500,000
DIRECTORS
N. B Browne, Charles Macalester,
Clarence H Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.
President N. B. BROWNE
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON.
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st of September, 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE
upon the following rates for one year or less period:—
Government and all other coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills.... $1·00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement..... 50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion........ $1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion....... $2·00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of.... $1·00 per $100
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $20 each box or trunk per year contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.
FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT. ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 5trp

FURNITURE, BEDDING ETC.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT
During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 16 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Stree

CHARLES E. CLARK,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
BEDDING
AND
COTTAGE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.
Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down.
Comfortables and Blankets. 9 5 wsmim

BLANKETS.
BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 N. TENTH Street,
9 7 fmw3m5p Below Arch.
BLANKETS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FALL OPENING,
1866.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
Having completed the extensive alterations in HIS STORES,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10,
A FULL AND HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Embracing all the Newest Goods of the Season. 9 8 6trp

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10,
A FULL LINE OF
PIM BROS.' PLAIN AND PLAID
IRISH POPLINS,
9 8 6t] OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRUNES.
VERY FINE LARGE PRUNES,
IN LARGE AND SMALL CANS.
Our Own Importation.
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 [3p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED
Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop
The highest grade known.
AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF
FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,
148 Philadelphia.

WINE, SUGAR, BUTTER,
AND OYSTER CRACKERS,
THE BEST IN THE CITY.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthslm] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

ONLY BREAD FIT TO EAT.
What the Doctor said. One of the first Physicians of this city said to his patients:—"Use Aerated Bread. It's the only Bread fit to eat." We can give the name.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthslm] No 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

CROCKER'S TIP-TOP CRACKERS.
TRY THEM, and see if the truth can't be told in an advertisement.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthslm8p] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED
This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert function.
The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.
No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.
BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.
Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA
Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the
MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 9 8 6t*

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 8.

A Mystery Explained.

Some time ago, Riggs & Co., of this city, bankers, lost a special deposit of twenty-seven thousand dollars in Government bonds, made by Miss Lucy Rives, daughter of the late John C. Rives. It is now discovered that the robbers was a young man named Samuel Paris, a messenger employed in the bank, and an acquaintance of his named Robert Holtzman, both of whom are most respectably connected in this city. Holtzman has been arrested, but the money has been squandered.

The Expected Return of the President.

Great preparations are being made here for the reception of the President on his return to Washington. Should he reach here in the evening it is proposed to have a torchlight procession, and escort him from the railroad station to the White House.

Thanksgiving of Colored People.

To-morrow is to be celebrated by all the colored churches of this district as a day of thanksgiving for the deliverance of their race. Sunday, September 23d, they will observe as a day of prayer and fasting for President and Congress.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—Samuel Stewart, convicted of a charge of dealing in counterfeit money, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years.

William Robinson, convicted of a charge of dealing in counterfeit money, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for four years.

John Moothart, convicted of a charge of dealing in counterfeit money, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for one year.

James Foster, convicted of a charge of dealing in counterfeit money, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for one year.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Application was made for the discharge of Thomas Edime from the United States army. It was alleged that the boy was enlisted under age, and without the consent or knowledge of his parents. But the boy left his quarters for a railroad train, and was delivered up as a deserter. As the boy is an alleged deserter, the Court refused to grant the discharge.

Application was made for the discharge of Charles Macque from the United States army, upon a plea of having enlisted under age, without the knowledge or consent of his parents. Held under consideration.

Frank James, charged with homicide, in the killing of Charles Stimaltz, was heard on habeas corpus. It was stated, that on the day of this occurrence James, in company with three others, started from Front and Moore streets to go to a base ball match at Third and Cottage streets. James had a small penknife in his hand whittling a stick. James and the others were about to enter the grounds, when Stimaltz stepped up, said something to James, and knocked him down. They both fell to the ground, and when they were separated Stimaltz was cut. James was admitted to enter bail in $1000.

Thomas McVey, charged with homicide in the killing of Judge, in a fight on Market street, was admitted to enter bail in $3000.

Annie O'Brien, a little girl, was heard on a charge of the larceny of fifty cents. She was held in $50 bail.

Peter Hanley and wife were heard on the charge of the larceny of $50. Hanley and wife were discharged.

Robert Colwin, convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon William Judd, was fined $25 and cost.

HOW TO PROTECT THOSE YOU LOVE.—In this fast age, when the wheels of enterprise are scarcely clogged by ignorance of any subject, and invention has reached its climax, one would naturally imagine there were no objectionable features in the social status. Everything has been invented for our comfort and convenience possible; how contented, consequently, should we rest! But there is one circumstance which, on reflection, will be found to dampen our exultation, namely, the fact that *mortality increases*. Like Zanoni, who discovered the mode of invoking the appearance of a demon, which, when he had effected, turned upon himself so mankind who have invented facilities of speedy locomotion, both upon land and water, are the victims of their own enterprise, as is witnessed by the annual destruction of human life through the instrumentality of the iron horse, and the explosion of engine boilers. One-half of mankind, rushing along through life with impetuous speed, find the rest of their fellow creatures beneath their heel, or otherwise destroy them in their headlong course. It becomes compulsory, therefore, to those who have any regard for those dependant upon them for support to make immediate provision for their well-being, in case any accident should happen to deprive them of a protector. This is best effected by life insurance. Among the innumerable associations that have arisen in the country having a beneficiary life assurance, we find the North American Mutual stands pre-eminent, not only for the liability of its directors, but from its age and reputation.

Since the establishment of an agency in this city their patronage has been rapidly and steadily increasing, and now it stands equal, if not superior, in reputation to any in Philadelphia. Their business in this city is under the supervision of a well known gentleman, Mr. George M. Evans, and their office is No. 584 Walnut street. We do not hesitate in recommending this Company as in every way worthy of the public patronage.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A meeting of the National Union Johnson Delegates of the Fourth Congressional District was held yesterday afternoon (Friday, 7th instant) at the N. W. corner of Thirteenth and Girard avenue. The following gentlemen were present, representing the delegations according to the call of the Chairman of the State Central Committee, viz.:—

Fourteenth Ward—William A. Stellman, William E. Hoffman.

Fifteenth Ward—Lewis Williamson, H. F. Chatton.

Twentieth Ward—James Wallace, Collin Pulhinger.

Twenty-first Ward—William J. Crans, John Sague.

Twenty-fourth Ward—George M. Raggs, Andrew Johnson.

Twenty-seventh Ward—J. J. Huckel, Thomas Voight.

Collin Pullinger, of Twentieth Ward, was elected Chairman by acclamation; William A. Steelman, Secretary; and Matthew Collins, Doorkeeper.

The credentials of delegates were presented and accepted, there being no contested seats.

The nominations of candidates for Congress were then opened, when, upon motion, John Welsh, of the Twentieth Ward, was unanimously nominated by acclamation. A committee then waited upon Mr. Welsh, who, upon entering the hall, addressed the Convention in a happy strain, accepting the nomination.

The following communication was received and read:—

"I am authorized by P. S. Holster, President of the National Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Johnson Club of the Fourth Congressional District, to urge upon the National Union Johnson delegates the propriety of nominating John Welsh for Congress. Our motto is 'We vote as we fought,' and we will vote to save the Union against radicalism.

'JAMES ATWELL, President

"Twentieth Ward N. U. S. and S. J. Club."

On motion, adjourned.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, September 8.—The Flour Market continues to be characterized by extreme quietude, but prices remain without essential change. The only sales reported were 1500 barrels for the supply of the home consumers at $7·50@8·75 for superfine; $9@11 for extras; $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@13·50 for old and fresh ground new wheat Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·75@6 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The Wheat Market is dull, and the only sales reported were in small lots at $2·70@2·90 for new red, and $2·90@3 for white. Rye may be quoted at $1 for Western, and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is not much inquired after; small sales of yellow at 91c., and 2000 bush. Western mixed at [illegible]. In Oats no improvements to notice; sales of Southern at 47c.

In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron Bark at $35 ℔ ton.

There is a firm demand for Timothy Seed, with sales at $3·50@4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers; 300 bush. sold at $2·87½. Cloverseed ranges from $6·50 to $7·50.

Whisky is quiet with small sales at $2·27, and Ohio at $2·40.

OUR
SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LXXXIV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

September.

Monday, 3.—Arrival of Fattie Stewart, Parson Brownlow, Frederick Douglass, and other Reconstructed, Non-Reconstructed, and badly constructed worthies in the city.

Tuesday, 4.—Discharge of Raymond, the man of the *Times*, from the Republican Party, but Raymond refuses to discharge the $20,000 in his hands due the Repubs.

Wednesday, 5.—Convention of Southern Loyalists, now sitting in this city, adjourn to have their Photographs taken in Independence Square. As to the merit of the thing, we must decide in favor of the *negative*.

Thursday, 6.—Illumination of the city continued. The Union League House has its roof burned off, supposed by a too free use of *gas* in the building by the politicians.

Friday, 7.—The President and his party get safely to Chicago. The President makes a speech. The event being rather a solemn one, Mr. Seward's speeches were not reckoned in order.

Saturday, 8.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor having watched the proceedings of the non-reconstructed this week, tries his hand at reconstructing some old jokes for his readers.

ONE OF MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS.

Latest Foreign News by Atlantic Cable.

BERLIN, September 8.—There is a report of a great accident at Berlin. The Prussian Chambers are broken up. No account of any other articles being damaged in the city.

THE REVOLT IN CANDY.—The Candy outbreak has had the effect of making the King of Greece a little *sweet* on the people. At Taffy the excitement is at the greatest.

FLORENCE, September 8.—Edwin Forrest is stopping at the new Water Cure at this place. (Note—Since the above was sent, we have learned that Florence, New Jersey, is meant, not Italy—and the "Edwin Forrest" alluded to is probably the steamboat by that name that plies in the Delaware river. These little mistakes by the cable are sometimes very perplexing, and are doubtless owing to the weakness of the signals. —ED.)

The *City of Paris* sailed to-day with 2,500,000 francs on board. That, according to the last census returns, is about all the Franks there are in the city.

Returns from the Atlantic Cable Company show an annual income that will amply repay the interest on this large Sinking Fund, and great hopes are entertained that that part which was sunk last year may be grappled up.

LONDON, September 8.—The Draft of the articles of the treaty of Peace was signed at Vienna. The amount of the Draft is not given.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.—The market for breadstuffs was firm. A little looseness was noticed in the early part of the week, and was supposed to proceed from a slight attack of Cholera Morbus. Cheese is active. Feathers are Down.

The American Securities are as follows:—

United States 5 20s make	180
" " 6-20s "	120
" " 7-20s "	140
" " 8-20s "	160

English and French 20s multiplied by the same numbers showed the same figures before the office closed.

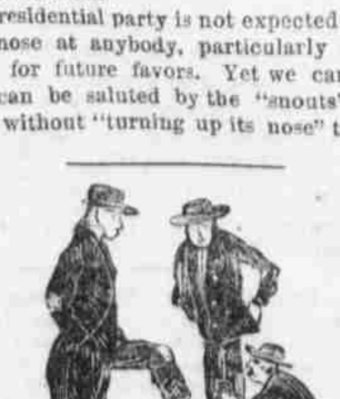
DIP-LOW-ME-SEE.

The following despatch from the Associated Press shows with what honors the Presidential party pass through Ohio, and how the Secretary of State expects to be saluted hereafter:—

(*From the Associated Press.*)

"TOLEDO, Ohio, September 4.—*Coming out of the crowd, the Secretary of State kissed a little child that was held up near his path by a fond mother. Saluted by cannon and snouts, the train started for Detroit.*"

The Presidential party is not expected to turn up its nose at anybody, particularly as it is looking for future favors. Yet we cannot see how it can be saluted by the "snouts" of the people, without "turning up its nose" to everybody.



OUR NON-RECONSTRUCTED SOUTHERN FRIENDS HAVING A "BRUSH" WITH THE "BLACKS."

CABALISTIC.

Since the success of the Atlantic Cable expedition, conducted by Mr. Glass, no one will be able to say that Glass is not a Conductor.

The difference between the cables of 1865 and of 1866 is, that the latter has been laid by perseverance, the former was per severance lost.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CATECHISM—Called the Shorter.

Now that the custom of catechising Presidents is coming in vogue, and as President Johnson is often a little nonplussed by questions sprung upon him at Railroad Greetings and Town Hall receptions, by irresponsible persons, we have at some trouble prepared a Catechism (without the advice and consent of the Senate), which we present with the hope that the study of it will become common with persons looking towards the Presidency, and that interrogators in future will confine themselves to the questions in the book.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CATECHISM.

Q. *What is the chief end of Man?*

A. Man's chief end is to get into office, and enjoy it forever.

Q. *What rule is given to direct us how to get into office?*

A. Always to consult the popular side, and never think a thought or study a principle that does not look to that end.

Q. *What do Presidential Tours principally teach?*

A. A Presidential Tour principally teaches that the best kind of speech is one that makes the crowd laugh, occupies all the time, and says nothing.

Q. *What is a Speech?*

A. A speech is a collection of words, such as Great Republic, General Grant, the Union, Brothers' Blood, Southern Brethren, Un-represented States, and "I'm from Tennessee."

Q. *Are there more kinds of Speeches than one?*

A. Yes. There is the Speech jocose, commonly called the "Seward style," and the Speech palaver, called the Johnsonian, or spread-eagle style, and the Smoky Speech, or Grant style.

Q. *How many persons ought to speak on a Presidential Tour?*

A. Three. The Railway Porter who carries your trunk, the Conductor who punches your ticket, and the Hotel Clerk who takes your money.

Q. *Should no other speeches be made on these occasions?*

A. None, else you may get into trouble. Witness Delmonico's, Cleveland, Detroit, and other places, when disagreeable allusions were made to New Orleans, Freedmen's Bureau, Treason, Jeff. Davis, and other things of the past.

Q. *Do the above questions embrace all that is necessary to be known in this connection?*

A. Yes. For if you know any more, you had better treat it as a joke, or say that you never thought a thought or studied a principle but that it had reference to the future in the White House.

AN EXOTIC—RAISED UNDER THE GLASS.

"NO ACCOUNT."

Many correspondents have written to us asking why we did not give an account of the reception of the President and party in Philadelphia by the Mayor, as it was referred to by Mr. Seward in one of his speeches in New York. In reply, we would state that we sent our reporter up to the Mayor's Office, and through the kindness and attention of the boy who sweeps out, we are enabled to give a correct copy of the proceedings of the occasion, copied from the paper now on file, in possession of the party aforesaid. It runs thus:—

To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

(Signed) ———— MORTON, Mayor.

ADVICE TO MR. HAMMILL,

Who Didn't Win the Two Thousand Pounds at the Sculling Match.

Go well forward, and "feather" your oar
As long as you can; but, when no more
You're able to row, and your oar works o'er,
You'll settle down with pleasure to rest,
If you haven't forgotten to *feather your nest*.

Nursery Rhyme

FOR LITTLE BOYS IN BLUE.

Richard Peltz Receiver of Taxes;
Did Richard Peltz Receiver of Taxes?
If Richard Peltz Receiver of Taxes,
Receiver of Taxes ought to Pelt Richard.

CON. PICKED OUT OF A COMMON SEWER.—Why is the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine such a favorite with the ladies? *Ans.* Because there is such a good "Feller" connected with it.

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.
General Agents for Pennsylvania,
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 9 3m

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
AUGUST 25, 1866.

A Board of Naval Officers, of which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 5th of September next, for the examination of Volunteer Officers who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post Office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

9 5 12t GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO. .... Lessees.
Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
who will appear as
ANGELO, ANGELO,
ANGELO, ANGELO,
in John Brougham's five-act Drama, entitled
BEL DEMONIO,
BEL DEMONIO,
BEL DEMONIO,
BEL DEMONIO,
BEL DEMONIO,
produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
Supported by the
STRENGTH OF THE NEW COMPANY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF MRS. JOHN DREW,
TO-NIGHT (Saturday) September 8.
UP THE HILLS.

Mrs. Colonel McCann	Mrs JOHN DREW
Monse	Miss Lizzie Price
Major Stonihurst	Mr Frank Mordaunt

To conclude with the thrilling Drama of
THE DRUNKARD.

Mary Wilson	Miss Lizzie Price
Edward Middleton	Mr Frank Mordaunt
Bill Dowton	Mr. R. Craig

MONDAY—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, September 8,
LAST NIGHT
of the popular Comedian,
MR J. S. CLARKE.

CLARKE as	Paul Pry
CLARKE as	Simon Purefoy
CLARKE as	Jack Sheppard

THREE PIECES—PAUL PRY,
HIS JACK SHEPPARD,
LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN.
MONDAY—First appearance of
MR. FRANK MAYO
and MRS. AGNES PERRY.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. EARNSHAW .... Sole Lessee and Manager.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
The Charming and Gifted
WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
will perform both Afternoon and Evening.
EVENING PERFORMANCES
commence at 8 o'clock, when, for this night only, will be presented the celebrated Drama entitled
JACK SHEPPARD,
and the beautiful Fairy Piece of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING
LARGE HALL TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
MR ROBERT HELLER'S
SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
FULL HOUSES NIGHTLY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
NEW PROGRAMME—MAGIC, MUSIC, and FUN.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. 9 3 6t

KELLEY'S GRAND
NORTH AMERICAN
PRIZE CONCERT
WILL POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE
AT THE
WABASH AVENUE RINK,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1866,
AT WHICH TIME
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN PRIZES,
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS,
Will be Presented to Ticket-Holders.

Capital Prize $30,000.
NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED, 500,000.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

1 Gift, in Greenbacks	$30,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks	10,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks	5,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks	4,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks	3,000
1 Gift, in Greenbacks	2,000
20 Gifts, in Greenbacks, $1000 each	20,000
20 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 500 each	10,000
20 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 100 each	2,000
20 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 50 each	1,000
800 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 10 each	8,000
1000 Gifts, in Greenbacks, 5 each	5,000
1 Gift, Residence in Chicago	5,000
10 Gifts, Lot in Chicago, $500 each	5,000
40 Gifts, Pianos, $500 each	20,000
20 Gifts, Melodeons, $150 each	3,000
100 Gifts, Bibles, $20 each	2,000
200 Gifts, Gold Watches, $150 each	30,000
200 Gifts, Gold Watches, 100 each	20,000
200 Gifts, Silver Watches, 65 each	13,000
600 Gifts, Silver Watches, 20 each	12,000
247 543 Gifts, worth	247 543

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have met with unparalleled success, in spite of the many swindling schemes that have been presented to the people by irresponsible parties. This last consideration has, however, operated to delay our sales, and prevent our Agents from properly reporting, until we were fully able to satisfy them that our enterprise is what it has been represented to be. In consequence, we are compelled to extend the time of drawing until the 28th of September, at which time the Illinois State Fair will be held, when it will positively occur.

Arrangements are now being made for the drawing. The checks 500,000 in number, are nearly ready. The plan of drawing adopted is as follows:—Duplicate numbers, from 1 to 500,000, are placed in a wheel; the first number drawn out takes the highest prize, the next the second highest prize, and so on until the whole 250,000 prizes are drawn; the whole drawing to be superintended by a committee appointed by the audience. The Wabash Avenue Rink has been engaged, as will be seen by the following:—

CHICAGO, August 21, 1866.
This is to certify that Messrs. A. A. Kelley & Co. have this day leased the Wabash Avenue Rink for the evening of the 28th day of September, and paid for the same the sum of three hundred dollars ($300.)
L. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Lessees of the Rink.

The drawing will take place after the Concert, where 20,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to take charge of the same.

All agents and purchasers will be supplied with a correct list of the drawing as soon as published.

Tickets are for sale at the principal news agencies, hotels, and book stores, and at our office, No. 165 Randolph street. Price of tickets, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price, and three cent stamp for return postage.

Great inducements are offered to agents who are wanted everywhere. Write for our terms at once. Send reference with application.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address for	$4 50
10 tickets to one address for	9 00
20 tickets to one address for	17 50
30 tickets to one address for	26 25
40 tickets to one address for	35 00
50 tickets to one address for	43 50

In every case send the name of each subscriber and their Post Office address. Money by drafts, Post Office order, express or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

We refer by permission to the following well-known business houses:—
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
SHELDON & CO., Publishers, New York.
JAMES L. HARLEM, Importer, New York.
CROSBY & AINSWORTH, Publishers, Boston.
TAPPIN, McKELLOP & CO., Commercial Agency, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS SAARBACH & SCHWARTZ, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL D. BURLOCK (late Miller & Burlock), Philadelphia.
MOSS & CO., Philadelphia.

Address
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 165 RANDOLPH Street, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN J. KROMER,
SOLE AGENT FOR PHILADELPHIA.
9 8 stu 12t No. 403 CHESNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, H street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings)	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	59,000
Total	$250 000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, }
Maj. M. B. ALBURGER, } Managing Directors.
WILLIAM S. MORSE, }

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [9 6 thstu

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.

Terms for Instruction, 3 months	$8 00
Terms for Self-practice, 3 months	$5 00

For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
ARE NOW OPENING THEIR
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, ETC.,
To which they respectfully invite attention.
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
N. B.—WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS, A LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO THE TRADE.
9 7 3t (p)

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED:

5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18¾ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1·25 a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1·12½, and $1·25 a yard.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, up to $1·25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31¼ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31¼, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.

JUST OPENED:

One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD.
8 18 §1 N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

HURON BLANKETS.

Huron Fine Bed Blankets.
Huron Premium Blankets.
Huron Extra Heavy Blankets.
Huron Single Bed Blankets.
Huron Bed Blankets, $6·50 Per Pair.

We are now receiving direct from the mills, the celebrated
HURON BLANKETS,
Contracted for early in the Spring at the low price of wool.
They are superior in size, weight, and fineness of wool to any other make in the market, or to any BLANKET ever before offered by us. Sold only
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
TO LADIES
About leaving for the COUNTRY, SEA SHORE, OR WATERING PLACES,
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Offers a full assortment, at LOW PRICES, of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
PUFFED MUSLINS,
PIQUES,
FRENCH MUSLINS,
In all varieties of plain and fancy styles.
Laces, Embroideries, Hdkfs. etc. etc.
Linen Sleeves, Collars, Sets, etc., in great variety.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CAPE MAY,
ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
SWISS MUSLIN,
PLAID NAINSOOK,
STRIPED NAINSOOK,
21 CAMBRIC NAINSOOK

DRY GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

FALL GOODS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
COATINGS, ETC.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
9 6 3t Above Willow.

FOR BLANKETS—
GO TO CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER'S,
WHERE ALL GOODS ARE SOLD AT A
GREAT REDUCTION.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
9 6 3t Above Willow.

HONEY-COMB QUILTS
AT $3 EACH.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.
9 6 3t Above Willow.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES—
A LARGE STOCK AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9 6 3t Above Willow

FLANNELS
OF ALL GRADES AT
REDUCED PRICES
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9 6 3t Above Willow.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
Invite the attention of Cash buyers
AT WHOLESALE,
To their Stock of
FRENCH,
BRITISH,
AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates. [8 17 1m
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. [4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

MOSQUITO NETS
AND
NETTING.

Persons returning to the city are respectfully informed that we have now on hand and ready for immediate use,
PATENT UMBRELLA MOSQUITO NETS,
FOR SINGLE OR DOUBLE BEDS, CRIBS, CRADLES, ETC.,
OF ALL THE REQUIRED SIZES AND COLORS
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
House-Furnishing Dry Goods
8 21 tuths12trp]
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922 .... PINE STREET .... No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE NINTH, PHILADELPHIA,
ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,
In every style and variety. [9 4 3m

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
6m§ No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. 9 3 tf

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT will return to the city and resume business September 1. Orders received as usual at MASON & CO.'S, No. 907 Chesnut street. 8 17 1m rp

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment, north-west corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 3m

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

Baptist.

—The Second Baptist Church, at Newport, is enjoying a revival of much interest and promise.

—The First Baptist Church, Portland, propose to build a new edifice, in place of their house destroyed by the great fire.

Catholic.

—On Wednesday evening of last week, the parishioners of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Harlem, N. Y., presented to their pastor, Rev. George R. Brophy, a purse containing $2600, on the eve of his departure for Europe. Mr. John A. McSorley made the presentation speech on behalf of the donors. Father Brophy has been pastor of this church for some fourteen years, and this testimonial was eminently deserved.

—The Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis are about to build a hospital in this city. A large lot of ground has already been purchased. The Sisters are now collecting funds for the purpose of erecting the building. We ask for them a kind and liberal reception.

—The Second Plenary Council of the Catholic Church in the United States will be opened in the Cathedral of Baltimore on the first Sunday in October. It is expected to be a very important Council.

—The Bishop of Buffalo has appointed the Rev. Messrs. D. Moore and M. Purcell, two learned clergymen of the diocese, to take charge of the *Western New York Catholic*.

—The Rhenish Catholics are governed wisely and well by the King of Prussia.

—The island of Sardinia is exclusively inhabited by Roman Catholics.

Congregational.

—A more vigorous effort was made, the income was increased a contribution of $1000 a year was made for several years from Connecticut, and at length the society became affiliated with the American Home Missionary Society. And now it is stated that the expenditures within Rhode Island for the year ending March 1 were $1590, while the receipts into the treasury of the parent society in New York, from Rhode Island, were $2958·34, making the total to the cause, $4661·87. As the membership of the Congregational churches in this State contributing to this object is not more than 3400 all told, the result thus far is certainly encouraging. Nor is it amiss to add, that the Congregational churches in Rhode Island have contributed the past year to the American Congregational Union no less than $4561·34. And it is believed that a respectable sum has gone to the American Missionary Association, as well as to the American Board, etc. etc., within the same period, and from the same body of churches.

—Nearly forty years ago the Congregationalists of Rhode Island had a missionary society for the purpose of aiding public congregations in supporting their ministers. But the contributions were so small and the interest so languid, that the worthy minister who acted as secretary became quite discouraged, and actually moved that the society should be dissolved. Rev. T. T. Waterman, then the ardent young pastor of a church in Providence, by dint of earnest entreaty prevailed upon his fathers and brethren to try it one year more.

—Of the five hundred and sixteen members of the late National Congregational Council, four hundred and thirty-one were born in New England, and the fathers and mothers of nearly all the rest were born in New England; add yet the Council was gathered from twenty-five different States and Territories.

—The General Conference of the Congregational churches of Massachusetts meets at Northampton, September 11. Essays will be given by President Hopkins, of Williams College; Professor Tyler, of Amherst College; and Rev. D. P. Noyes, and a sermon preached by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Dedham.

—In the new State of Oregon six Congregational churches have been erected recently, costing $30,000. There are now nine churches of this denomination, ten ministers, and three hundred members in the State.

—Rev. Dr. Prime, of the New York *Observer*, writes from Paris that the American Chapel in that city, now presided over by Rev. Dr. Eldridge, late of Detroit, is flourishing.

Episcopalian.

—In Michigan the Episcopal Bishop reports for the last year:—Baptisms, adults, 336; infants, 844—total, 1180. Communicants, male, 1048; female, 3482; marriages, 340; burials, 502; families connected with the parishes, 2967, containing 7583 persons. Sunday Schools—Teachers, male, 163; female, 490; scholars, 4723; contributions, parochial, $60,017; other objects within the diocese, $18,309; without the diocese, $6944. Total, $85,271.

—Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, reports in his annual address that the theological department of the "Vermont Episcopal Institute" is without students. The Treasurer also says, in his report: "There are no young men in the diocese looking forward to the ministry, or preparing to enter it."

—In the State of Ohio there are ninety-seven Episcopal parishes and one hundred Episcopal clergymen. Twenty of the former are without parishes. The total number of communicants is seven thousand two hundred and seventy-two.

—Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, and his clergy, are introducing an order of Evangelists among their churches.

Methodist.

—The last *Western Advocate* has the following:—"Revs. J. W. Talley and N. Trimble have, in the last six weeks, organized six white and one colored mission, received nine preachers and four hundred members, in Randolph and adjoining counties in Alabama. All go out pledged to enforce every rule in our excellent book of discipline."

Presbyterian.

—The Old School Presbyterian Church has over 80,000 members, who contribute, on an average, less than one dollar each: 13,000 averaging from one to two dollars, 20,000 averaging three to five, and 3000 averaging five to twenty dollars. Out of 2600 churches are only about 900 which have sent a regular annual collection to the Board for three consecutive years. Some 508 churches have sent two collections in this time, and about 460 have sent one. In the loyal synods 1155 churches contributed, in 1860, $83,861; in the same synods in 1866, 1380 churches gave $117,799.

—Letters have been received from Rev. A. Parker since his arrival at Los Angeles. He has already found well-wishers and co-workers in his missionary work there, and some encouragement. He is about to organize two Sabbath Schools, one of them for colored children. The church edifice erected by the Old School Presbyterians in Los Angeles, under Rev. Mr. Boardman's labors, has recently been turned over to the Episcopalians.

A Despatch by the Indian Telegraph.—A Bombay paper of the 24th July says:—"The mail of July 3 has set at rest the doubts existing regarding the judgment in the Banda and Kirwee case, owing to the mutilated state in which Reuter's telegram was received. The following statement, showing how the message was despatched and received, will also serve to show the unsatisfactory working of the telegraph between Great Britain and India, and the guess-work necessary to unravel the great majority of the messages:—

As despatched.	*As received.*
Judgment Kirwee Banda booty favor Whitlock's Keating's troops—Clydes staff entitled shares—all other claims disallowed.	Judgment Kirwee books booty favor Whitlock's Keating's hopes Jyde's staff entitled snar s—other claims disallowed.

The Vintage in France.—This is likely to be a very bad wine year in France. The protracted cold and wet forbid hope in many places of the grapes ripening, and the quality must almost be universally bad. It is stated that three-fourths of the famous Chateau-Margeaux vintage, now the property of MM. Aguado, is utterly lost. In the neighborhood of Paris, grapes which at this time last year were ripe on the sunny side of cottages are now as hard as bullets. This is all the greater disappointment to the growers, because the quantity is very great.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFES

"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."

CERTIFICATES!

CHICAGO, April 12, 1866

Messrs. Murray & Winne:—

Gentlemen:—On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us, which, however, resisted all their efforts. The safe bore marks of heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin steel wedges twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the fastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Safes, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.

Yours respectfully, etc.,
DEGOLYER & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, ILL.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
JOLIET, April 2 1866.

Messrs Murray & Winne, Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burglars, who forcibly opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, which the audacious villains made a desperate attempt to open, using all the form dable tools of old hands at the business. A heavy sledge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futile. In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled iron was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs.

Yours etc.,
FRED. SEHRING.
Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.

NATIONAL BANK,
SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866.

Messrs. Lillie & Son:—

A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burglars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you by breaking off the knob and exploding what powder they could get in, but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digging through a heavy wall. Here they found a foeman worthy of their steel—one of your Burglar proof Safes—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece but failed also in this. They then tried with heavy sledges to break in the doors which successfully resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked faithfully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.

We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves.

Yours truly,
G. F. WATSON, Cashier.

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B. AND Q. R. R.

CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.

Murray & Winne, General Agents Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—The station agent at Downer's Grove reports one of your No. 8 Safes severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drills, wedges and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged. Please send us one of the same size to replace it, also another of same size for use at Mendota. Our safe there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.

Yours respectfully, O. P. PRICE.
Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q R R

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1866.

Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Safes:—

Gentlemen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its contents perfectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday and on opening, all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe; this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.

J. B HOLMES & CO.,
Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE.

WEST TROY, October 5, 1865.

This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5, 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass of burning coal, melting the brass entirely off, preserved my books papers and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use.

This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.

GEORGE F MARK.
Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.
An Unparalleled Test OF
LILLIE'S SAFE!
IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal---A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.

PORTLAND July 29, 1866.

Messrs. Murray & Winne, Agents Lillie's Safes.

Gentlemen—We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office, on Exchange street at the time of the great fire of July 4, 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar, where it lay entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out, yesterday afternoon, we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning, we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as Safes of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.

This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of F. R. Harris when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.

Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unparalleled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

Yours truly,
EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or failed to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire-proof protection made.

The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates:—

First. That Lillie's Safe stands the *second* fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are *worthless* after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, if preserved at all, and very frequently lost.

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof perfectly *wedge-proof, powder-proof*, and, in every sense of the word, *burglar-proof*, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two inches thick).

A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:—My motto is, "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut. My cartage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Economy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly, with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent
No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness, and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereafter all LILLIE'S SAFES will be warranted not to mould.

8 2 t M C. SADLER, Agent.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smthrp Below Fourth.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. [5 26

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

2 16m DR. C. L. MUNNS
No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this location. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
9 3 tf President.

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31§

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED!
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s — SEVEN-THIRTIES!
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE
PROTOXIDE OF IRON
A new discovery in medicine which
STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a Friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE.

It HAS cured and WILL cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5·00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY,
WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.
CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits, and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,

Of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisis*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully,
DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists. 6 16s13t

GRACE'S
CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC.

It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief, and a complete cure.

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston
And by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcus, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No 819 BROADWAY New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS
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CHAMPAGNE.

Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called

EUGENIA,

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

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AND DEALERS IN
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7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 23

A RECONSTRUCTION LETTER.

"CATARACT HOUSE," Sunday, Sept. 2, 1866.
To the H.n. TH-RL-W W—D, Room No. 11, A-t-r H-se, New York.

DEAR TH-RL-W:—
At last we have got to the Falls,
And my horses may rest for a day in the stalls,
Thus far, all's as smooth as your oiliest sentence,
Not a word has been said that can bring us repentance,
We've had a clear road and a sunshiny sky,
And everything's lovely and the goose may hang high!

My team, well in hand, is so trained to its paces,
That our radical friends haven't dared show their faces,
With A-DY and G-DE-N for leaders, you know,
The one rough and restive, the other too slow,
And with GR-NT and the ADM-R-L mated behind,
Both good steady pullers (*when drove with a blind*),
I have sat on the box with the ribbons in hand,
And pushed them thus far on the journey we planned.
Years ago, my old tutor, when things weren't so thriving,
And you gave me first rules in political driving,
You hardly expected—and how could I dream?—

That I ever should happen to guide such a team!
Ere this you have learned how I handle the lash,
Of our York three-mile heat and our Albany dash,
How at Auburn I laid on a braid rather thick,
Put my thumb to my nose, and cried, like Saint Nick:—
"Now ADM-R-L! now GR-NT! now G-DE-N and ANDY!
On! R-ss-U, on! ST-EM-N, on! C-ST-R my dandy!
We're off to Chicago; keep pace, large and small:
Now dash away, dash away, dash away all!"

As for A-DY, nigh-leader, I wouldn't, for double
His worth, to train him again take the trouble.
Betwixt you and me, he's of rather low breed
(A cross of Poor White with a Tennessee steed),
And so stubborn and tricky, so dogged and wilful,
The groom who would guide him indeed must be skilful;
He's proud to the servant, but stoops to the master;
Just bid him go slower, he's sure to go faster;
He'll kick his own feeders, bolt shy or the course—
A regular chuck-headed, a plebeian horse!
But I've broke him to saddle, and ride him each day,
And teach him his steps when the rest are away;
And in harness, as sure as there's virtue in leather,
We'll go to good luck or the devil together.

Dear me! times have changed since I went on this road
With a cart full of principles heaped for a load,
And on our white streamers our followers saw
'Irrepressible Conflict," or read "Higher Law."
Well, we're getting in years, but are never too old
To handle new ribbons or take a new hold;
"My Policy" now is the motto to win,
Make friends with all Rebels and let the South in;
To recant, there is always a way, where the will is—
Quote *Tempora mutantur, et* S-W-RD *in illis.*

As to A-DY, I say, it's well for our game
Just to put him in training, and enter his name
For the National Sweepstakes, A. D. '68,
And to tickle his pasterns, and keep his head straight;—
He's the favorite, now, with the outsiders' ring—
The gamesters, and trimmers, and that sort of thing—
But once we have made up our own little books,
And the jockeys grow tired of his manners and looks,
And the season draws near for the Washington Race,
We'll put up another, I guess, in his place;
Eh, TH-RL-W, old boy, the great Reconstructor,
May one of these days learn to know his conductor,
When certain new methods and plans come to pass,
And this big stalking horse finds he's turned out to grass;

But to drop tropes and figures, and come to plain text,
Let's see what's been doing, and what's to do next.
Of our progress thus far you know the whole story,
The speeches, the dinners, processions, and glory.
Ere we left the Wh-te H-se (hearing A-DY rehearse
For the last time his lessons, page, chapter, and verse,
And explaining in full every point that we'd planned he
Should make at each place), "Sir," said I, to A-DY,
"Each man to his post; 'twere as well, I've been thinking,
That you do the talking, and I do the drinking—
I'm safer in that line than you"—just then GR-NT
Came in with a puff, and his eye half askant,
And said, "That's all right; and if you'll do the joking
And hand-shaking business, why I'll—do the smoking!"
So all was arranged; but thus far on the route,
It must be confessed, the people turn out
Quite as much to see GR-NT and the ADM-R-L as we,
And don't cheer very loud for the old Tennessee.

Now, speaking of GR-NT, I am sometimes uncertain
As to all he's concealing behind that thick curtain
Of smoke, and in doubt, as we speak from the car,
What he'll say when at last he puts out his cigar.
At Delmonico's, once, I made sure he'd have spoke,
But his widest mouth-opening ended in smoke;
Now they say that *I* love a Havana (indeed
Old comrade, *you* know how I cling to my Weed),
But for GR-NT—though he seems to have joined our fraternity,
With his smoke-begrimed beard and his strange taciturnity—
In the end, my dear friend, we should sing rather small
If the warrior-chief were outflanking us all!

Well, the rest have just crossed to the Canada side,
To see where the Fenians raided and died—
(I'm afraid that we missed it in stepping between
The blue-nosed provincials and bold Boys in Green,
Somehow, in the cheering that's just now in vogue,
We don't hear so much of that sweet Irish brogue).—
While I sit in my chamber, inditing this letter
To my trusty companion and ancient abettor.
Good-natured of Douglas, to die as he did,
And to leave us of one of our rivals well rid,
With a handsome excuse for a lengthened oration
From the East to the West, at the cost of the nation!
We'll go down to St. Louis, and come around home
By the Grand Southern route, since all roads lead to Rome.
Things *are* turned; what a change from the future you'd fix on,
That *I* should be cheered South of Mason and Dixon.
Have they come to our side, or we shifted to them?
A delicate point—howsoever, ahem!—
We go in good company, since Brother B-CH-R
Bids fair to be Davis's favorite preacher;
'Twas a master manœuvre—to make him speak out;
Since his letter to Cleveland he can't face about.
It was Walpole—himself, they say, not over-nice—
Who said "All these people at last have their price;"
After this we may learn that they've bought Plymouth Rock,
And set it up South for an auctioneer's block,
From which, in the old Charleston mart, we shall hear
Of vagabond freedman sold out by the year!

But, while we are stumping it all through the land,
You fellows at home have got plenty in hand;
Not just now at New York; for I'm not much afraid
The tradesmen will injure their dear Southern trade;
But I wonder what sort of Executive ditty
Little R-YM-ND will sing to his Union Committee.
And look to the Senate! Oh yes, not to mention
The Loyalists' meeting in this week's convention,
You've got your hands full, and must deal out once more
The cards that we never so shuffled before.
Have your eye on the placemen, a close watch on SM-TH-E,
But I need not tell *you* how to handle the scythe,
Not you, who have cropped multitudinous heads,
And rolled men in and out of the National beds.

Keep a sharp eye on R-ym-nd; you know all his tricks,
How he's hopping around like the Devil on sticks,
With his Rose in his button-hole, jaunty and neat,
And his horse in the Park, and his friends on "the street."
Poor fellow! I fear that he'll want to shy off, he
Has all the settings, and none of the coffee,
Meets the hand of one party, the boot of the other,
And still turns around like a man and a brother.
If the Loyalists' Meeting is much of a muster,
He'll be backing and filling, in spite of his bluster;
Just keep him whipped in, and, wherever you go,
Don't stay long away from the shop in Park Row.

But the dinner-bells rung, says CH-DW-SK, our steward,
So no more to-day from your own
B-LLY S-WARD.

P. S.—If you're reading, just try a few snatches
From my book, lately printed, of foreign despatches;
I flatter myself they will go to posterity—
Historical models of terseness and verity.

P. S. NUMBER 2.—A good joke on old W-LL-S,
Who sticks to his place like a fool's cap and bells,
When the knights of the needle, that queer delegation,
Surrounded the head of their craft and the nation,
Quoth a voice from the crowd, "Who's that jolly old owl?"
And another, "It must be a different fowl.
For you've noticed that, whether for show or for use,
Among so many tailors there must be one goose."

—M. Durond Brager, the well-known French painter, who was on board one of the Italian ships at the battle of Lissa, was fortunate enough to escape unharmed.

WARRANTED TO CURE
DR FITLER'S
RHEUMATIC REMEDY

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,
POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!
NO CURE, NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford, suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM
Ever known. Mr. Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No. 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.
The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered terribly. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 ws

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.
THOMAS & SONS' AUCTIONEERS.
VERY VALUABLE
COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM,
ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES,
OLD YORK ROAD,
Opposite the Six Mile Stone and adjoining Chelton Hills, belonging to Joseph S. Perot, Esq.
On TUESDAY, September 25, 1866,
At 12 o'clock noon will be sold at public sale, at the
PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Full particulars at the Auction Rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
9 8 15 22 3t No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.
Sale on Tuesday morning.
COAL SCUTTLES.
At 9 o'clock, in lots of 1 dozen or more, 35 dozen Galvanized and Japanned wood-bottom Coal Scuttles.
WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE.
Also, a large assortment of English and American White Granite C. C. and Edge Plates.
TUMBLERS, PRESERVING JARS, ETC.
200 dozen Table Tumblers and Ale Glasses, 100 dozen quart Fruit Jars, and other Glassware.
FRENCH CHINA GOODS.
Richly decorated Vases, Motto Mugs, Colognes, Liquor Sets, Wine Bottles, Decanters, Chapels, Crucifixes, Spittoons, Toy Tea Sets, Card Baskets, Cups and Saucers, Match Boxes, etc.
HOISTING TUBS, SHOW CASE, ETC.
Also, two Hoisting Tubs, one Counter Show Case, a lot of Looking-Glasses.
WHIP-PLAITING MACHINE.
Also, a machine for Plaiting Whips. 9 8 2t

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AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

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WANTS.

$20,000.—WANTED AS A PARTNER, an active business man having the above capital, with a view to extending a first-class protected manufacturing business patronized by United States Government. Address "Go-ahead," this office. 9 7 3t*

$2000.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH Two Thousand Dollars, either silent or active, with a view of extending a first-class manufacturing business. Address Box No. 1561, Philadelphia Post Office. 9 8 2t*

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
The beautiful little steamers
SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M. And at 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2·50, 3·35, 4·20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M.; and 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2·50, 3·35, 4·20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. [5 9rp ws

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A. S. ROBINSON
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
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Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
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USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now in use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice on business, health, education, etc., given daily, by
J. L. CAPEN
9 1 stuth3mrp] at No. [illegible] NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

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PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES
PAPER
HOWELL & BOURKE,
CORNER
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FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Paper Hangings
AND
Window Shades,
Have now in Store for
FALL TRADE,
A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.
ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS
Of all grades.
PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.
40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,
Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.
WINDOW SHADES
OF FINE SCOTCH HOLLANDS,
All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.
ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs.
PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.
To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.
THE GREAT CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE
ART PROJECT!
DEMAND FOR SHARES UNABATED
Subscriptions Pouring in from Every Quarter of the United States and the Canadas!!
North, South, East, and West, Alike Supporting the Grandest Art Enterprise of the Present Century!!
10,000 SUBSCRIBERS IN ONE WEEK!
Mr. Crosby Emphatically Indorsed by his Leading Fellow-Citizens!
THE END APPROACHING!
CLOSING OF THE BOOKS AT HAND!
Price of Shares Five Dollars!
A Magnificent Engraving with Each Share as Soon as Purchased.
For Names of Engravings see Prospectus.
SPECIMENS MAY BE SEEN AT THE SOLE AGENT'S IN PHILADELPHIA,
T. B. PUGH,
Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.
THREE HUNDRED AND TWO PAINTINGS!
THE PREMIUMS
Are such as have never before been offered to their subscribers by any National Art Union.
FIRST GRAND PREMIUM:
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.
COST OF ERECTION AND ACTUAL VALUE,
$600,000.
2. BIERSTADT'S Great Painting, entitled "THE YOSEMITE VALLEY," Valued at $20,000.
3. CROPSEY'S Great Work entitled "AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," Valued at $6000.
4. SCHUSSELE'S Great National Painting, "WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS," Valued at $5000.
5. HART'S Charming and Celebrated Painting of American Scenery, entitled "WOODS IN AUTUMN," Valued at $5000.
6. CONSTANT MEYER'S celebrated Painting, entitled "RECOGNITION," Valued at $5000.
7. BEARD'S Great Western Landscape, "DEER ON THE PRAIRIE," Valued at $4000.
8. GIGNOUX'S Magnificent Landscape, "ALPINE SCENERY," Valued at $3000.
9. VOLK'S Splendid Bust, from the Life, of "ABRAHAM LINCOLN," Valued at $2000.
The Subscription Books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 22d of SEPTEMBER 1866 and on the FIRST OF OCTOBER following the award of Premiums will be publicly made at the Opera House.
DETAILS OF THE DRAWING.
The Subscription Books, on being closed will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—
WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor.
L. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.
These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the
Sole Management of the Award in all its Details.
The plan of the award adopted is the following:—
Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the premiums (to wit—the Opera House, three hundred paintings, and the bust of Lincoln) will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn, in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.
[From the New York Daily "Tribune," August 27.]
THE CROSBY ART SCHEME—A CORRECTION.
CARD TO MEMBERS OF THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—The sale of certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made.
I can, therefore, assure the public that the award will be made to their satisfaction, or the money refunded.
U. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.
Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. CROSBY to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee the undertaking as above announced.
SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.
Special Card from the Committee.
The undersigned, members of the Committee appointed to superintend the
AWARDING OF PREMIUMS TO MEMBERS OF THE
Crosby Opera House Art Association,
Take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of
MR. CROSBY,
And in the responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, his guarantor, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President of Third National Bank, Chicago.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade, Chicago.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank, Chicago.
JAMES C. FARGO, Manager of the American Express, Chicago.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co., Chicago.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co., Chicago.
NOTICE.
In ordering certificates please name Engraving desired. If the Engraving is to be forwarded to insure its safety enclose twelve cents in stamps for tubing. Send drafts, post office money orders, or greenbacks, with address of town, county, and State, carefully written, as every certificate is fully registered. Address
U. H. CROSBY, No. 625 BROADWAY, N. Y.
AGENCY IN NEW YORK,
No. 625 ART INSTITUTE, BROADWAY.
T. B. PUGH,
SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. W. corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT.
SPECIAL CARD TO THE READER.
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift concerns, which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House without the authority or consent of the proprietors.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
A FREE EXHIBITION.
A collection of a number of the paintings to be awarded as premiums to subscribers will be exhibited at SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street (for a short time only) commencing on MONDAY, the 3d instant, where subscriptions will also be received.
The collection will embrace HART'S great work entitled "WOODS IN AUTUMN," valued at $5000.
ALSO
Works by the following eminent artists:—
MORAN, WAUGH, HAMILTON, AND LEWIS.
The Gallery will be open daily to the Public until [illegible] o'clock P. M.—FREE.
T. B. PUGH,
4 5 ws AGENT FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

FIFTH EDITION

DOWN THE DELAWARE.

The Last of the Great Convention.

THEY VISIT THE IRON-CLAD NAVY

Speeches by Mayor McMichael and Governor Hamilton.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

This morning, pursuant to the invitation extended by the Union League, a large number of the delegates to the great Convention of Southern Unionists took passage at Chesnut street wharf on the steamer *John A. Warner*, which had been specially chartered by the League for a visit to the iron-clad navy at League Island. The leading spirits of the Convention were on board, and the honors of the occasion were done by his Honor Mayor McMichael and Charles Gibbons, Esq., the President of the Union League Club.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the steamer slipped her moorings, and was headed up the stream. As she started from the pier, Hermann's Satterlee Band struck up "John Brown," amid the applause of the excursionists. The steamer passed up the river as far as the Richmond coal wharves, and then rounding about, made the entire stretch of the city front. There was a stiff breeze blowing from the South, to the great gratification of all on board, until at last it carried away the large American flag of the *Warner*. At this mishap many of the party called loudly on the Captain to turn about and pick up his colors. Time was too pressing for a display of sentimental devotion to the flag, and so the Captain kept upon his course, pausing again at Chesnut street wharf to make good the loss the steamer had sustained.

Arriving at League Island, an effort was made to board the *New Ironsides* and the *Dictator*, in turn; but for some reason it did not succeed, and the delegates were forced to view those sea-dogs from a distance. The steamer kept on down the river a mile or two beyond the mouth of the Schuylkill, and then started on the return trip.

At this point the guests were invited to partake of a light collation, which had been prepared on the main deck. Two beer barrels were turned on end, and over these a gang-plank was placed. On this primitive and inelegant table the cloth was spread. At either end was a bowl, rivalling in dimensions the legs of the table on which it stood. In the bowl was a liquid mixture which, to the naked eye, much resembled lemonade, but which, as we were informed by certain persons who ought to have known the truth, was "no such thing." This mixture is said to have been concocted by W. J. Taylor, Esq., and Captain W. B. Gallagher, and was what now passes under the title of "Union League Punch." Crackers and cheese completed the victualling outfit. Impartial justice was done the affair, if we might judge from the eager, scrambling crowd which blockaded every passage to the table.

By-and-by there was an uproar and a shout, and then we noticed that the Mayor had taken his stand at our end of the plank. Involuntarily the glasses were placed upon the table, and crackers and cheese dropped upon the floor. Seeing which, the Mayor exclaimed:—

Speech of Mayor McMichael.

Oh! no, gentlemen, don't stop! Go on! Go on! Take something more, and never mind me. (Laughter.)

A Voice—Is that the Mayor?

His Honor—It is. (Laughter and cheers.)

A Voice—I did not know he was such a little fellow; he's under size. (Laughter.)

His Honor.—Show me that man; he must be six feet high. (Laughter.)

Mayor McMichael then said:—Gentlemen, however much I may have regretted my absence from the city some ten days ago, I shall have no cause to regret my presence on this occasion. (Applause.) I am, indeed, happy to be here to-day. And I may say we are all greatly delighted to have had you with us. And more than this, we are all delighted with what you have done. (Cheers.) We will show you by our votes in the October election, as we have already shown you by our voices, that our sympathies are wholly with the loyal men of the South. We appreciate the sufferings you endured during the war, and we will show you by our ballots, as we have already shown you by our bullets, that we are on your side. (Vociferous cheers.) The moral sense of the great American people has been so moved by what you have endured, that they are with you and for you, heart and soul. (Cheers.)

As to President Johnson, his course during the past six months has done more to strengthen the hands of the Republican party than all its chosen leaders have been able to accomplish. (Cheers.) Although I do not wish to speak disrespectfully of the President of the United States, I will say, God forbid that another man should ever be seated in the Presidential chair who would so far forget his principles and pledges as President Johnson has done! (Cheers.) And God forbid that we should ever again have a Secretary of State who would degrade his high office in the way that the present one does! (Cheers.)

A Voice—Won't your Honor take another punch?

His Honor—You have had enough already! (Laughter.)

The Mayor then resumed:—We all now join our hearts, our hands, and our voices in tendering you an earnest welcome; and if you ever come amongst us again, we will try our best to treat you even better than we have this time.

The Mayor then picked his way out of the crowd, which joined in hearty cheers for his Honor and the Union League.

Toast by Colonel Moss.

Colonel Moss, of Missouri, then elbowed his way up to the table, and proposed the following toast:—

"Our Philadelphia friends, who have bestowed upon us every courtesy that we could ask; the Mayor of Philadelphia, who came home when loyal men came into town; and the people of Philadelphia, who can take care of themselves without the aid of the Mayor, when Rebels are among them!"

The toast was drunk with hearty rounds of cheers, and then a great cry was made for Governor Hamilton, who appeared at the table and spoke as follows:—

Speech of Governor Hamilton.

Gentlemen, I am a prisoner of war; I would know your will.

A Voice—We want a good, sound speech.

Well, then, when we met here in Convention, we loyal men of the South expected to find no obstruction to an outspoken expression of feeling. Judge of my surprise and disappointment when I found here a few Northern men who thought more of their own election to Congress than they did of alleviating our condition at home. They say that if we expressed ourselves in an open manner they feared they would lose their elections in the North. But we have no such fears. (Cheers.)

We were anxious to do impartial justice to all men, placing ourselves upon the broad rock of eternal truth. (Cheers.) Men made in the image of their God had been kept in slavery for two hundred years; but they have at last been made free, and brought into the fold of the Union as free men. Why should Frederick Douglass be denied any right that is enjoyed by one of us? (Cheers.)

Oh, but they say "It is not expedient." But I have learned by the sad experience of five years that truth is the fittest thing to be spoken on all occasions. Justice has never suffered in the sight of God. (Cheers.) Let us, then, no longer give our enemies in the Old World the right to say—"You proclaim freedom and justice to all men, but in your practice give the lie to your professions!" (Prolonged applause.)

Our past example has done much to alleviate the condition of the down-trodden of the South: and now, by the grace of God, every man in our midst who has a true heart, and is willing to shed his blood for the salvation of his country, of whatever nationality or color he may be, is our brother, our friend, our fellow-citizen, and entitled as such to the same privileges as any one of us.

Governor Hamilton then retired, amidst vociferous applause.

Remarks by Edward C. Knight, Esq.

The health of Edward C. Knight, Esq., a member of the Union League, and one of the Committee of Thirteen appointed by that body to welcome the delegates to the Convention of Loyal Southerners, was then proposed.

In response, that gentleman appeared and made a few appropriate remarks, in the course of which he stated that on the next occasion of such a gathering in the city, a heartier welcome by far would be extended them than they have this time received. (Cheers.)

A Voice—In God's name, what will it be like? (Laughter and applause.)

By this time the *Warner* had reached Chesnut street on her return, and the entertainment was brought to a close by a double round of cheers for the uncompromising Union men of the whole country!

Thus ends the great Convention.

The Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., September 8.—The Hon. Portus Baxter, the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District, has about 2000 plurality over Hoyt, the Independent candidate, but has not a majority over Hoyt and Bingham, Democrat. A plurality elects on the next trial, on November 7.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Cotton quiet at 33@35c. for middlings. Flour advanced 10@25c. Sales of 9000 bbls. at $5·40@11 for State, $10·85@12·50 for Ohio, $5·40@10 for Western, and $10·50@15·50 for Southern. Wheat advanced 3@5c; sales of 13,000 bushels at $2·70 for new State. Corn advanced 1c.; sales unimportant. Pork heavy at $32·12½. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Illinois Central Scrip, 122; Michigan Southern, 84½; New York Central, 103⅞; Reading, 115; Hudson River, 121½; Canton, 52½; Virginia 6s, 71; Erie, 70⅞; Western Union, 58; Boston Water Power, 31½; Treasury Notes, 106; 10-40s, 98; 5-20s, 111¼; Gold, 146⅞.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER FIRST BOARD

$1000 U S 6s, 62......111¼	100 sh Read..... 57 3-16
$15000 do.........111¼	600 sh do.......... 57⅛
$17000 do.........111	300 sh do......s60 57⅜
$6000 do....1865.108¾	100 sh do...... 57·31
$2000 do....1865.108¾	200 sh do......... 57⅜
$10000 do 1865.reg.108¾	200 sh do .2d....57·44
$2000 C. & Am. 6s, 83 92¼	100 sh do......s60 57¼
$1000 do......... 92	1100 sh do......... 57¼
$400 do......... 92	300 sh do......... 57¼
$2000 Leh 6s, 84..... 62½	100 sh do......s60 57½
$900 City 6s new.... 99½	100 sh do.....2d 57·56
$1800 do......... 99¼	25 sh Ca & A..scrip 41
$3000 do......... 99¼	50 sh Green&Coates 30
$1000 U.S 7 30s.Aug.106	100 sh Ph & E.. b5. 32¾
$1000 do..June..105⅞	100 sh do......... 33
$1000 do July ...105¾	100 sh do......... 33
$4000 N J reg. bds.... 98½	100 sh do.....b30 33¼
$5000 U S 6s '81......111¼	100 sh Hest'v R..b30 18½
18 sh Leh Val...... 65	25 sh do......... 18¼
100 sh Sch N pf...b30 36¼	10 sh N Penna...... 40¼
100 sh do ....com 28¼	100 sh NY & Erieb60 71
200 sh Feed Dam.... ½	100 sh Lit Sch....... 37⅞
180 sh Una pf....... 33¼	100 sh do..... b30 38
200 sh do......... 33¼	9 sh City Bank.... 67
200 sh do......b30 33¼	

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

SEPTEMBER 8, 1866.

Citizens of Philadelphia who have in their possession any articles the property of the Union League, will please to notify the Secretary of the fact. The thanks of the League are hereby returned to all citizens who have protected our books, papers, and movable property since the late fire at our premises.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
1t SECRETARY.

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